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INVESTIGATION OF AIR FORCE

BUILT-UP ROOFING TOLERANCES

THESIS

Dale R. Lavigne, B.S. Captain, USAF

AFIT/GEM/DET/86S-16

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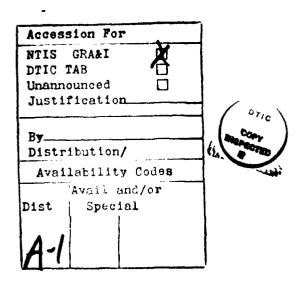
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INVESTIGATION OF AIR FORCE BUILT-UP ROOFING TOLERANCES

THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of the School of Systems and Logistics of the Air Force Institute of Technology

Air University

In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Science in Engineering Management

Dale R. Lavigne, B.S. Captain, USAF

September 1986

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Abstract

The level of construction quality required by Air Force Manual (AFM) 91-36, Built-Up Roof Management Program, is controversial. The objective of this research is to provide information pertaining to the need for and obtainability of this quality. This is done by combining a descriptive study and a statistical analysis of historical data.

The descriptive study provides a general review of published knowledge pertaining to the use and need for builtup roofing tolerances. The study draws from formal research, international symposiums, published information from national associations, periodicals and journals, texts, government publications, and manufacturers' literature. Factors influencing performance are presented. One factor, workmanship, is especially highlighted. System performance attributes are also discussed. Although vast improvement has been realized over the past ten years, premature failure rates of 10 to 15 percent are recorded. To assist in showing the need for tolerances the main built-up roofing problems, which could create failure situations, are introduced. Finally, the study provides existing viewpoints on the use of tolerances for indicating performance ability. Also included are currently recommended rates and tolerances.

The statistical analysis shows what tolerances have been obtained in completed Air Force roofing projects. Knowing what tolerances have been attained indicates what tolerances can be obtained. Results indicate large variability with a fairly low percentage of the samples meeting Air Force requirements.

The investigation shows the selection of realistic tolerances is difficult but their use is important. To ensure quality conformance, tolerances are recommended at levels lower than statistical analysis can justify. Continued research on performance requirements and statistical quality control is warranted.

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INVESTIGATION OF AIR FORCE BUILT-UP ROOFING TOLERANCES

I. Introduction

Chapter Overview

Chapter I contains general background of the topic which led to this research concerning built-up roofing tolerances specified in Air Force construction contracts. In addition, the research problem statement, the research questions, and the scope and limitations of the research are presented.

General Issue

In 1980, the Department of the Air Force published Air

For e Manual (AFM) 91-36, Built-up Roof Management Program

(22). AFM 91-36 was developed to improve the performance of

built-up roof systems within the Air Force inventory. Chapters

5 and 6 of the manual were designed to assist the Air Force in

developing and managing built-up roofing construction

contracts. This portion of the manual is continuously being

reviewed and evaluated for possible improvements. Areas of

concern within the manual are normally identified by the base

roofing engineer; however, the roofing industry, for instance

the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) and Asphalt

Roofing Manufacturers Association (ARMA), has also expressed

its concern for changes. One area of increasing concern is the

allowable tolerances, or range of acceptable variances.

In the August 1985 publication of Roofing Spec magazine, the NRCA introduced a document entitled Quality Control in the Application of Built-Up Roofing (26). This document addresses the areas of workmanship, test cuts, and the examination of built-up roof construction. The allowable variances identified in this document differ from those established in AFM 91-36. Any difference must be researched to allow the Air Force Engineering and Services Center (AFESC) at Tyndall AFB, Florida, to make further decisions which will impact Air Force built-up roofing performance.

Background

Introduction. Built-up roofing has been used in various forms since 1844 (64:2) and in its present form for more than fifty years. The built-up roof membrane, or weatherproofing component of the system, is described by C.W. Griffin as a composition of roofing felts and bitumen combined into a laminate, usually surfaced with aggregate embedded in a bituminous top or "flood" coat. Bitumen, a generic term for coal tar and asphalt, is the waterproofing agent and most important membrane element (34:127).

According to technical report M-334, Evaluation of Contractor Quality Control of Built-Up Roofing, by the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, four-ply built-up roofing installed before the late 1960's, in accordance with Corp of Engineer Guide Specifications, could be expected to have a service life of 20 years or more (76:7). The Air Force used these guide specifications prior

to implementation of currently approved specifications. The service life of Air Force roofs should, therefore, have been 20 years. Studies conducted by the Air Force and the Naval Construction Battalion Center however, have shown that an average service life of 12 years might be expected (75:5). A recent report by Captain Suzanne Santos of the Air Force Institute of Technology, School of Civil Engineering, stated a Strategic Air Command study showed the Air Force was losing 160 million dollars over the life cycle of roofs due to premature failure (62:6). The Air Force began an extensive investigation to improve the quality of built-up roofs installed by contract. The Strategic Air Command and Construction Consultants Incorporated of Detroit, Michigan developed a program which later lead to the implementation of Air Force Manual (AFM) 91-36, Built-Up Roof Management Program. by the entire Air Force.

AFM 91-36 is a real property operation and maintenance manual for built-up roofs which includes design and construction management information for roofing contracts. This portion of the manual has been met with controversy. At the 1985 International Symposium on Roofing Technology, the controversy was identified by William C. Cullen of the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA).

The quality control portion of the USAF roof management program has several controversial issues which should be addressed and clarified. These involve the USAF definition of what I believe to be unreasonable application tolerances [19:47].

Tolerance, as used in built-up roofing, is an allowable variation from the standard (82:2661). The standard is

stipulated in the contract specifications. Air Force tolerances were also addressed in a technical report by an NRCA Task Force on Air Force Manual Revisions. It stated that some of the Air Force tolerances may be too strict, while others may not be strict enough, to obtain acceptable performance of built-up roof systems (8:29).

The NRCA has published a booklet concerning quality control of built-up roofing. The booklet, Quality Control in the Application of Built-Up Roofing, was introduced in an article by Rob Eiseman. The article appeared in the August 1985 publication of Roofing Spec magazine and is entitled "NRCA calls Quality Control Ultimate Built-Up Roofing Tool." The booklet, according to the NRCA, is based on industry literature, test results, research papers, and association documents (58:2). NRCA Executive Vice President Fred Good says. "Our goal is to create a reference that all parties involved in the roofing process can use to agree on sound application methods and allowable variances" (26:23). Eiseman states the origin of this booklet can be traced back to work completed by the Strategic Air Command in 1976. Again Eiseman addresses AFM 91-36 in the article when he states, "The document's specification was, in many cases, impossible to maintain" [26:23].

The Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association (ARMA) is also developing a built-up roofing systems design guide. A 1984 proposal for this document stated that it would define a quality built-up roof system; discuss a goal of zero defects; present performance criteria with a focus on longevity,

serviceability, and durability; and provide application tolerances (2:27). The ARMA document is in draft form with review to be completed in August 1986 (3; 65).

Roofing Performance. Within the design, construction, and maintenance process of built-up roofing there are many factors which can impact on the service life of the system. Even when only considering the construction phase, or application, of a built-up roof system there are numerous variables which impact the overall performance of the system. It is important to have some understanding of these factors and variables in the study of quality conformance in built-up roofing.

Factors. In addition to military reports stating the extent of premature roof failures, the National Bureau of Standards has published study results. The National Bureau of Standards has found 10 to 15 percent of the built-up roofs, installed annually, fail prematurely (14). John A. Watson in his text, Commercial Roofing Systems, indicates a failure rate of 4 to 5 percent but takes no responsibility for accuracy of these figures (74). Many factors contribute to these failures and the overall performance of roofs. The NRCA lists the following general factors in Quality Control in the Application of Built-Up Roofing (58:2).

- 1. Building design
- 2. Substrate suitability
- 3. Application Procedures
- 4. Quality of workmanship
- 5. Suitability of materials

- 6. Suitability of specifications
- 7. Slope for drainage
- 8. Storage and handling of materials
- 9. Conditions roof subjected to after installation
 The Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
 identified the following as major performance factors at Army
 installations (75:5).
 - 1. Quality of workmanship
 - 2. Quality of manufactured materials
 - 3. Design
 - 4. Deadlines
 - 5. Incompatibilities in drawings and specifications
 - 6. Ambiguities in specifications
 - 7. Lack of maintenance

The NRCA identifies several essential elements to improve roof performance. These elements are as follows (19:46):

- 1. Adequate material standards.
- 2. Design and application specifications commensurate with strength, safety, and durability of the roofing system.
- 3. Quality control to bring the roofing system into conformance with established requirements.

One item appearing consistently when listing factors that impact roofing performance is quality. There are two kinds of quality which influence roof performance; design quality and quality conformance (35:18). The major controversy over AFM 91-35 is concerned with quality conformance; the ability of contractors to conform to specified requirements.

Application. Before quality conformance can be discussed, one must begin to understand some elements influencing the built-up roof application process. William J. DeBarry, Vice President Testing Engineers of San Diego, summarizes this influence when stating in an article on quality built-up roofing that application is subject to many variables (21:28). The NRCA quality control booklet lists these variables to show built-up roofing is an art more than a scientific process. These variables include temperature, weather, job-site conditions, material combinations, penetration details, and perimeter details (58:1).

AFM 91-36 addresses many of these variables hoping to reduce the possible impact of these variables on the application process. For instance, the manual's master specification includes the statement that roofing application should not proceed during inclement weather unless the work being accomplished is temporary (22:5-29, 5-50). Another example is that a certification from the built-up roofing system manufacturer is required to ensure material combinations are suitable for the project (22:5-18). The influence of penetration and perimeter details on roofing performance is summarized by Maxwell C. Baker in Roofs:

The terminations of a roofing membrane sometimes create conditions where perfection of detail and workmanship may be difficult to achieve in producing the flashings. Even if perfection of detail is achieved in all aspects of the flashings during construction, subsequent inevitable building and membrane movement as well as weathering will likely produce imperfections [7:246].

This influence of penetration and perimeter details is reduced by allowing the contractor to recommend changes during the required preconstruction conference or at any time during the contract (22:5-15, 6-2).

Conformance. Quality conformance in built-up roofing is a difficult task. Application variables are numerous and have to be controlled. In addition, no one individual or group has complete control over the constructed roofing system. Those involved in the process to obtain a quality product include the user, the designer, possibly a general contractor, the roofing contractor, material manufacturers, the inspection force, and even the decking installers (75:5). Unsatisfactory performance by any one of these individuals will reduce the overall performance of the built-up roofing system. Responsibility must be shared by all. The subject of responsibility was one topic of Architectural Record's 31st round table brought together to discuss roofing problems. Architect Michael Gordon from Environetics International of New York City states that a chain of responsibility, starting with the design and ending with the installation of the roof, is required (61:147). Ensuring each link in the chain performs satisfactory, therefore producing a quality product, is the purpose of the Air Force quality assurance program.

Quality Assurance. William C. Cullen defines quality assurance as a systematic plan of actions required to provide adequate confidence that quality conformance is met (19:46).

AFM 91-36 defines quality assurance in a similar fashion;

activities providing assurance that overall quality control is effective (22:1-4). Tasks included in verifying and documenting satisfactory completion of the work is usually identified by a system of checks, audits, inspections, and other verification methods (33:7). Although AFM 91-36 addresses all aspects of quality assurance from design to contract completion, only quality control and sample testing will be discussed in this investigation. These are the controversial aspects of the Air Force program previously identified.

Quality Control. William C. Cullen identifies quality control as the implementation of the quality assurance plan (19:46). Victor J. Goetz (33:6) and AFM 91-36 (22:5-14) define it as the process which maintains the actual product quality within specified ranges of value. In labor intensive activities, such as built-up roof construction, it is generally understood that errors will be made (52:14). The quality control system identified in AFM 91-36 is designed to detect errors so corrective actions may be taken.

Factors involved in the level of quality control obtained include the following (29:20):

- 1. Men
- 2. Money
- 3. Management
- 4. Materials
- 5. Methods

Under AFM 91-36, quality control is conducted by the contractor and verified by government audit and inspection.

The contractor is held responsible to comply with standards and eliminate negative effects of the above factors. The contractor selects the quality controller, estimates costs of quality control to be included in the bid for the contract, and manages the program. Vital to quality control, the quality controller selected by the contractor must have the ability to recognize deviations from specified requirements and be willing and able to enforce these requirements (76:26).

Inspection and Testing. As required by AFM 91-36, inspection is conducted by government personnel. Inspection of built-up roof installation includes visual examination and sample analysis. Inspection is a critical part of the quality assurance process providing information pertaining to one of the most important roof performance factors -- workmanship (36:9). Full time inspection can improve the quality, and therefore performance, of the roof even though it is not the entire solution to premature roof failures (75:12).

Visual inspection is accepted as being vital. Michael Dhunjishah of the Houston, Texas, Law Engineering Testing Company, identifies visual inspection as the best method to evaluate built-up roofing (23:27). The following statement from the NRCA quality control booklet agrees: "The most effective means to evaluate quality installation is by thorough, continuous visual examination at the time of application" (2:3). Agreement like this, however, does not occur with sample analysis. The Air Force sample analysis

can be pinpointed as the two most controversial aspects of AFM 91-36.

Two major positions exist when built-up roof testing is discussed. The first position is depicted by the NRCA booklet Quality Control in the Application of Built-Up Roofing. The booklet states, "Roof cuts [required by testing] are an unrealistic basis for drawing conclusions about an entire roof and do not address many factors that are critical to obtaining watertight integrity" (58:10). In addition to the idea that all factors are not addressed, the booklet adds that available testing methods can be misleading because tests in general are scientific but application procedures are not (58:1,10). Robert E. First adds to this position in an article about test cuts:

Since roofing materials are not applied with measuring devices to ensure equal distribution at all points of the roof, it is wrong to carefully weigh and measure the thickness of layers in a test cut and make decisions about the quality of a roof [30:13].

In summary, the first position on testing roofs is that the samples taken are not representative of the entire roof, that data is not available to support the idea behind the testing of roofs by analyzing test cuts, and that visual inspection is preferred. Rob Eiseman adds that the precision and accuracy of the test method employed by the Air Force have not been established (26:25).

The second position does not imply that test cuts account for all factors involved in a quality roofing system but can be used as a valuable supplement to other quality

assurance techniques (14). AFM 91-36 states that sampling and analysis is an important tool of quality assurance (22:6-5). In the article "NRCA Calls Quality Control Ultimate Built-Up Roofing Tool," David Richards, manager of technical services in Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation Commercial Roofing Division, was quoted on the idea of testing. This quotation summarizes the second position regarding testing built-up roofing:

We believe cutouts are important factors in assisting us in evaluating built-up roofing applications as a supplement to visual audits. Cutouts have always been an effective means for helping us determine whether or not our materials have been applied correctly. We are not saying that this is a substitute for visual inspection by any means, but you don't simply take 25 years of a proven testing method and disregard it as no longer valid [26:25].

Tolerances. The goal of tolerances specified in AFM 91-36 is to control workmanship. This control of contractor workmanship is essential to ensure satisfactory roof performance. Roofing consultant Werner Gumpertz, of Simpson, Gumpertz & Heyer, estimates that 75 to 80 percent of roofing failures can be attributed to workmanship (61:147).

Application criteria will assist in insuring quality workmanship if they are reasonable (26:269). Victor Goetz expands this when he states, "If the product is overengineered so that stated tolerances cannot routinely be obtained, there will be great difficulty in attempting to control quality" (33:7). Although Goetz was referring to a manufactured product, the statement can be applied to built-up roof construction. Revised with roofing terms the

statement would read: If specified tolerances can not be routinely obtained, because of the various application variables, then quality conformance will be difficult.

Jack Williams, of Twin City Roofing Inc., uses the phrase "level of preciseness" to represent the variations inherent in accepted methods of built-up roof application (83:34). Using this phrase, the controversy pertaining to tolerances specified in AFM 91-36 is that these tolerances do not account for the existing "level of preciseness."

Summary

To improve the performance of Air Force built-up roofs to an acceptable level, a built-up roof management program was intitiated. The program is based on AFM 91-36. Many factors of the design-construction-maintenance process affect roofing performance and are addressed by the Air Force manual. One of the most important factors is workmanship. The Air Force quality assurance process is designed to ensure satisfactory workmanship; satisfactory workmanship implying quality conformance. Current industry application procedures directly affect the ability of the contractor to produce a "quality product" or to conform to specified standards. This is the basis for one controversy concerning AFM 91-36. Are Air Force standards, or tolerances, appropriate to improve roofing performance? This investigation takes one step to resolve this controversy.

Problem Statement

The Air Force quality assurance process for built-up roof construction is governed by AFM 91-36. The process is based on the contractor's quality control, government inspectors' visual examination, government audit of quality control tasks, and daily sampling of the roof costruction for testing. The level of quality, or allowable standards, this process attempts to obtain is controversial. Organizations such as the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) and the Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association (ARMA) have expressed concern over the level of quality which can be obtained in built-up roof construction (8;19;26).

Visual inspection is accepted as a proven practice to assist in obtaining conformance with application requirements. Testing of built-up roof samples, however, is not recognized by all as an applicable part of a quality assurance program (26;30;58). AFM 91-36 currently requires sample testing using American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard D-2829, "Sampling and Analysis of Built-up Roofs."

The test sample results are compared to stated standards to ensure conformance with specified quality. The ranges of allowable variance for each measureable roofing characteristic vary and even the need for each standard is disputed. This research, therefore, will investigate the requirement for specifying tolerances and the Air Force allowable variances which are specified for applicable components of built-up roof construction.

Research Objective

The construction quality and performance life of built-up roofing systems are dependent on many factors throughout the design, construction, and maintenance process. Research is conducted worldwide on these factors. Some of the research in the United States is conducted by the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA), the Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association (ARMA), the National Bureau of Standards, the Army Corps of Engineers, universities, independent laboratories, and numerous roofing consultants. Even with organizations such as these conducting research daily, many questions still remain and no end to this research seems near.

No single researcher can answer all the questions or solve all the problems which exist. For this reason a researcher generally chooses one topic to investigate. This study also took this approach. The topic of concern herein is built-up roofing tolerances. More specifically, this study investigated the tolerances specified by Air Force Manual (AFM) 91-36. It is understood that all controversies surrounding the tolerances specified in AFM 91-36 are not solved by this one study. It does, however, take a step in that direction.

The objective of this research was to provide those individuals responsible for the Air Force built-up roof management program with information regarding AFM 91-36 roofing tolerances and built-up roofing tolerances in

general. The approach used in this study involved reviewing published literature related to built-up roofing tolerances and conducting a statistical analysis on existing Air Force built-up roof sample test results. It is the author's hope that the findings and results of this investigation will aid in future decisions regarding tolerances specified in Air Force built-up roof construction projects.

Research Questions

Questions answered by this investigation in order to fulfill the research objective follow:

- 1. For which aspects of built-up roofing applications does existing research and technology indicate that tolerances should be specified?
- 2. On what aspects of built-up roofing systems does the Air Force specify tolerances?
- 3. What built-up roofing tolerances are specified by Air Force built-up roof construction projects?
- 4. What built-up roofing tolerances are recommended by others?
- 5. Based on historical built-up roof sample test data, what variances are Air Force contracted roofing contractors obtaining on built-up roof construction projects?

Scope and Limitations

There are many factors which impact the overall performance of a built-up roof system. The scope of this investigation was limited to researching one area of only one such factor. The tolerances specified to measure contractor workmanship will be addressed.

Workmanship is influenced by several variables; e.g. materials, environmental conditions, available equipment and structural conditions. These variables were identified and discussed but were not extensively researched. The influence of these variables on workmanship, as controlled by AFM 91-36, were accepted as inherent in the process when analyzing available sample test results to discover the extent of compliance with specified tolerances.

The investigation researched the requirement for specific tolerances. There will be little attempt to discuss the various testing methods used to verify product quality or the controversy surrounding these tests.

II. Methodology

Chapter Overview

Research on built-up roofing tolerances could be conducted in several ways and investigate many concerns within each area. This chapter describes the methodology used to accomplish the research objective - Provide information regarding tolerances specified in AFM 91-36 to those individuals who are responsible for making decisions concerning the manual. This objective was met by answering the following research questions:

- 1. For which aspects of built-up roofing application does existing research and technology indicate that tolerances should be specified?
- 2. On what aspects of built-up roofing systems does the Air Force specify tolerances?
- 3. What built-up roofing tolerances are specified in Air Force built-up roof construction projects?
- 4. What built-up roofing tolerances are recommended by others?
- 5. Based on historical built-up roof sample test data, what variances are Air Force contracted roofing contractors obtaining on built-up roof construction projects?

To answer these research questions, this investigation combined a descriptive study with a statistical analysis of historical data.

Descriptive Study

This investigation regarding built-up roofing tolerances began with a descriptive study. The descriptive study provides a profile of existing knowledge pertaining to the

use and need for built-up roofing tolerances. Tolerances which are currently specified or recommended are also presented. In essence, research questions 1, 2, 3, and 4 were answered by the descriptive study.

Published sources of knowledge pertaining to built-up roofing tolerances vary considerably in their point-of-view, purpose, and information portrayed. The descriptive study drew from many of these sources including formal research, international symposiums on roofs and roofing, published information from national associations, endless periodicals and journals, government publications, texts, and manufacturers' literature. Countless articles and reports were reviewed and assimilated into the descriptive study. The assertion, however, can be made that other pertinent sources exist and were not incorporated into this investigation.

Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis used in this investigation was designed to answer research question 5. Basically, the purpose of the statistical analysis is to provide an insight into what variances have resulted in past Air Force roofing projects.

Test Data. During the construction of built-up roofs, test samples are taken for laboratory analysis. Test samples were taken in accordance with AFM 91-36 and forwarded to a testing laboratory. For the statistical analysis portion of this investigation, the laboratory analysis results were collected, data extracted from the lab reports, and

statistical manipulations performed. Extracted data includes the following:

- 1. Required and actual interply bitumen weight.
- 2. Required and actual flood coat bitumen weight.
- 3. Required and actual total aggregate quantities.
- 4. Required and actual embedded aggregate quantities.
- 5. Required and actual headlap.

Test reports were obtained from three separate testing laboratories: Chicago Testing Laboratory, Inc.; Roof Engineering Inc.; and INSPEC, Inc. Reports for the years 1981 to 1985 were requested. The majority of the reports received were from 1982 to 1985. Actual quantities of reports used in the analysis are provided in Chapter IV and in the appendix.

Analysis. The roof sample test reports provide the required, or specified, and actual values for the bitumen weights, aggregate quantities, and headlap. The actual or test value, as used in this investigation, refers to the sample quantities determined from the American Society for Testing and Materials procedure. Results of the analysis included determination of mean variances, and maximum variances. On a recommendation by Jim Koontz, of Roof Engineering Inc., the average variances for values above and below specified quantities were determined. In addition, a frequency evaluation was completed to identify the sample percentage within various variance levels. The analysis was completed for each year from 1982 to 1985 for bitumen flood

and interply weights, total and embedded aggregate quantities, and headlap.

In this analysis to investigate variances, from specified values, obtained in Air Force built-up roofing projects, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), available at the Air Force Institute of Technology, was used. A summary of this analysis is provided in Chapter IV with complete analysis results available in the appendicies.

III. Descriptive Study

Chapter Overview

At the onset of this research, the information to be included in the descriptive study was to be somewhat different than what it has evolved into. Originally, the study was to quantitatively justify the need for tolerances and identify what tolerances are being recommended by various associations, manufacturers, owners and researchers. There was no difficulty in locating tolerance recommendations but the need for these tolerances could not be quantitatively justified. Therefore, along with the viewpoints on and recommendations for tolerances, this descriptive study provides information on why tolerances may be needed. To do this the study identifies built-up roofing problems, their causes, and prevention; summarizes the role of various built-up roofing components; and discusses performance attributes and requirements. The descriptive study is not a comprehensive text on built-up roofing or a built-up roofing design guide. It is, however, a general review of published knowledge on built-up roofing topics relating directly or indirectly to tolerances. This review provides answers to research questions one to four developed in Chapter I and discussed in Chapter II.

Study Introduction

In Chapter I, typical factors which contribute to the construction quality of a built-up roofing system were introduced. Predominately discussed factors include the structure, application procedures, workmanship, design, and materials. Recall that quality control is the measuring of quality conformance and the action taken on any intolerable differences found (43:3). Quality control of built-up roof construction can not improve the structure or design quality but can influence other factors which influence product quality including human error, inadequate materials, and insufficient equipment and tools (69:679). Intuitively then, to reduce negative influences of these factors the application process and the material quality are controlled (69:680). One other way to influence product quality is by controlling the outgoing product (69:680). This being done by sampling the product and making alterations where necessary. Material quality and the application process. then, will be discussed throughout this study in an attempt to show how they influence built-up roof construction and therefore the ability to or not to attain specified tolerances upon sampling.

Built-Up Roofing Components

When discussing built-up roof tolerances an understanding of the major system components, their role, and potential
material quality problems are required. Only the main
components; surfacing, bitumen, and felts; will be presented.

Surfacing. The surfacing placed on hot-applied built-up roofs varies depending on several factors including environmental conditions, facility purpose, aesthetic desires, and costs. The most common types of surfacing include mineral aggregate, asphalt (hot or cold), mineral-surfaced cap sheet, and heat relective coatings (34:141). Air Force roofs typically receive a mineral aggregate surface treatment. For this reason and since extensive research has been conducted and is available for review on mineral aggregate, this study concentrates on aggregate sufacing.

The National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA)

Roofing & Waterproofing Manual lists various materials used for surface aggregates including gravel, slag, and marble chips, but leaves it open to others (57:26). The aggregate, no matter which acceptable material is selected, serves a valuable function. There are several advantages or benefits obtained from aggregate surfacing. The most common advantages cited include protection from the elements, fire protection, and reduced system temperatures. A more complete listing, from various sources (72:1; 53:2; 47:12; 58:9; 56:13; 12:21; 34:127, 144) follows.

- 1. Protection from solar radiation and photochemical oxidation of bitumen
- 2. Protection from wind, rain and foot traffic
- 3. Fire hazard reduction
- 4. Corrosion resistance in industrial areas
- 5. Wind-uplift resistance
- Surface temperature reduction
- 7. Damming action permits heavy application of bitumen
- 8. Reduces seasonal range of temperatures
- 9. Even flow of water to drains

These advantages are summarized in several sources (38:777; 20:38; 7:38) stating that aggregate can improve the durability of the roofing membrane. For instance Canadian Building Digest 65 includes the following:

By protecting the bitumens from the ultraviolet rays of the sun, abrasion from wind and rain, and casual light foot traffic, such surfacing can substantially extend the life of bituminous roofs [72:4].

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Various disadvantages to the use of aggregate surfacing have been raised. These include increasing the dead weight, making defects difficult to locate, and increased difficulty in making roof repairs and replacements (72:4; 34:145). Using aggregate also creates a potential problem when it is wet. Wet aggregate can cause bubbles in the bitumen and in severe cases penetrate and wet underlying felts (7:297). Finally, aggregate can promote slippage.

Aggregate quantities recommended are typically 400 pounds per 100 square feet for gravel and 300 pounds for slag. Robert A. LaCosse, however, in an article on aggregates states the NRCA Roofing & Waterproofing Manual suggests a gravel surface rate of 500 pounds per 100 square feet (50:36). In addition, several manufacturers of built-up roofing products word the 400 and 300 pound requirements slightly different. For instance, Manville requires "approximately" 400 and 300 pounds per 100 square feet (55:23-24), while Koppers recommends "not less than" these quantities (47:13+). The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) Technical Note 965 discusses aggregate quantities and sizing when it

suggests a heavy layer of larger, uniformly graded aggregate will provide more protection than a thin layer of small aggregate (77:7). Proper sizing can also prevent gravel movement (7:297).

Embedment of aggregate is required by Air Force Manual (AFM) 91-36. Reasons for requiring embedment, such as stabilizing the bitumen flood coat, were alluded to when the disadvantages were presented. Maxwell Baker, in his book entitled Roofs, states the following about embedment:

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Embedment is a secondary and separate function from waterproofing. The aggregate is applied to protect and maintain the top coating of bitumen. It just happens to be a convienient practice to embed the gravel to help keep it from washing or blowing away [7:297].

Some of the manufacturers requiring embedment include Manville (55:23-24), Koppers (47:11), Genstar (32:7), and Owens-Corning (59:15). The NRCA Roofing & Waterproofing Manual also states that the aggregate should be set in bitumen (50:26).

Felts. Roofing felt is a mat of organic or inorganic fibres (81:213). There are various types of felts. Felts can be saturated or impregnated with bitumen or they may be untreated. A partial list of the various felt types follows (81:24; 22:2-4, 2-5).

- 1. Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt
- Coal-Tar Saturated Organic Felt
- Asphalt-Saturated Asbestos Felt
- Asphalt-Impregnated Glass Mat
- 5. Mineral-Surfaced Felt
- 6. Asphalt Treated Glass Fabric
- 7. Coal Tar Treated Glass Fabric
- Reinforced Base Flashing

The felt in a built-up roofing system serves important functions. In general, it prevents rupture of the roofing membrane, prevents flow of bitumen, strengthens the roof covering, enables several thin layers of bitumen to be applied, and protects the bitumen from water degradation (6:2: 56:12).

Bitumen. Bitumen is identified as the most important element in built-up roofing systems. It plays a dual role serving as the waterproofing material and adhesive for the system (24:120). Typical tolerances specified on the bitumen are for interply and flood coat application rates. The importance of surface bitumen, as compared to interply bitumen, is disucssed when C. W. Griffin wrote the following in the Manual of Built-Up Roof Systems:

The flood coats major purpose is to bond the aggregate to the membrane. It does provide some additional waterproofing, but it cannot function as the principle waterproofing agent because its film can be broken [34:150].

There are two common hot-applied bitumen products - asphalt and coal tar. Asphalt is a product of petroleum distillation. It receives some refinement to achieve desireable properties and softening points (6:1). Coal tar is a material derived from coking coal (22:A1-2). The use of coal tar was once more popular than it is today. Current estimates of coal tar use in built-up roofing is between five and eight percent (81:6; 17:50).

The importance of bitumen quality is continuously stressed. Built-up roof system quality control can be

hindered because bitumen quality varies with the source, distilling process, refinement, and the introduction of chemical catalysts used to shorten processing (22:5-2, 6:1). There have been instances reported were bitumen has not met specifications (2:25). AFM 91-36 addresses this problem with bitumen quality.

The current reference standards for roofing bitumens do not provide a meaningful standard of quality. As a result, they do not provide the desireable assurance that such bitumens will perform as intended. The wide variance in product quality is especially true of the asphalts. [22:5-2].

An article on asphalt performance, however, took a somewhat different stand. It stated that if asphalt is properly heated, handled, and applied it will result in a built-up roof lasting 15 to 20 years (38:6).

Performance

Roofing performance was introduced in Chapter I to identify some of the factors and variables which impact the quality conformance and service life of a built-up roofing system. Performance topics will now be expanded with a concentration on what is required to extend the service life or prevent premature failures.

System Requirements. Service life is a common measure of the durability of a roofing system. It can be defined as the length of time the system adequately performs the desired function (31:2). Prior to the implementation of a roof management program and AFM 91-36, the United States Air Force Strategic Air Command expected an average service life of 12

years whether the roof was a replacement or new construction (73:29). William Cullen addressed a wider spectrum when he stated the following about performance:

By far and large, the vast majority of all roofs in the United States are performing satisfactorily over their expected service life [18:334].

How are the expected service lives determined to compare with actual performance? Prediction can be drastically simplified when statements are made like the following:

The roofing industry has traditionally assigned 5 years anticipated service life to each felt ply, that is, 20-year life for a four-ply membrane, 15-year life for a three-ply membrane, and so on [34:128].

A well designed, four-ply built-up roof is very predictable and will last 20 years [71:90].

Canadian Building Digest 115 discusses the prediction of performance with a different viewpoint. The digest states predicting the service life of a built-up roof requires an understanding of material properties, knowledge of the interaction process between the system and environment, and consideration of environmental factors (63:4).

From these various statements on roofing performance, factors such as design, application process, workmanship, and material and environmental interactions can be identified as being significant. A discussion of the influence of design on performance, although important, except as presented previously in this report, is outside the scope of this study. The influence of the application process has also been introduced in an earlier chapter but will again be highlighted during the discussion on tolerances. Therefore,

effects of workmanship and material and environmental interaction will now be expanded.

<u>Workmanship</u>. Workmanship is a frequent topic when built-up roof performance is discussed. The importance of this factor on the service life of a roofing system has been expressed by several authors. For instance, a published book by M. C. Baker on built-up roofing discusses the subject with the following:

Workmanship is extremely important in the application of roofing, and all mistakes or errors affect the life of a roofing system [7:278].

Several years previous to this statement, Baker wrote the following in a Canadian Building Digest:

Construction of satisfactory built-up roofing is only possible if high standards are maintained in all phases of design and construction [6:4].

In a report by the Cak Ridge National Laboratory, workmanship is linked to performance with the following:

To achieve good roof performance, one needs experienced roofing crews who understand how to cope with limitations imposed by weather [16:24].

Tolerances can be used as one way to control workmanship and therefore product quality. Quality workmanship has been shown to be essential in obtaining a built-up roofing system that performs satisfactorily. Does this, then, validate the statement that tolerances are an essential tool in constructing a roof which performs adequately through its expected service life?

Performance Attributes. Rhofing systems are subjected to varying environmental conditions in any single

location or when considering roofs throughout the United States and the world. As previously stated, these conditions interacting with the roofing materials drastically impact performance. For instance, temperature and humidity interact with the various types of felts, decks, and insulation and degrees of exposure to influence membrane permeability (77:21).

To meet permeability and other requirements good construction practice is needed (13:166). Construction practice, as used in this context, can be loosly interpreted as referring to either workmanship or the attributes a roofing system requires to perform adequately. There appears to be two schools of thought regarding the use of roofing attributes or properties. One school believes the development of criteria will elevate the art of roofing to a science (79:2) and thus improve performance. The other school seems to believe current technology is sufficient. C. W. Griffin begins to express this view with the following:

Improved performance depends less on purely technological progress than on a deeper understanding of the roof as a complex system of interacting components [34:18].

Since the research and use of performance attributes does attempt to understand the interaction of system components one may argue that only one school of thought exists.

Another author strengthens the idea of two schools of thought, however, when adding that available technical information already exists making it possible to specify roof systems which will perform for their intended service lives (19:45-47).

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Regardless of how many views exist as to the need for technological advances, built-up roofing research is pursuing the idea (77:3). In 1974 the National Bureau of Standards published Building Science Series 55, Preliminary Performance Criteria for Bituminous Membrane Roofing. This report identifies twenty attributes that effect membrane performance and explains laboratory tests for measuring the engineering properties that pertain to many of these attributes (79:1). Performance levels for nine of the attributes were recommended (79:10-11).

- 1. Tensile Strength
- 2. Thermal Expansion
- 3. Flexural Strength
- 4. Tensile Fatigue Strength
- 5. Flexural Fatigue Strength
- 6. Impact Resistance
- 7. Shear Strength

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- 8. Wind Uplift Resistance
- 9. Fire Resistance

By 1981, Ed Rissmiller extended the NBS research and reduced the twenty properties essential to performance to twelve (18:335). The ARMA is attempting to put this research to use. The proposed ARMA design guide discusses several of these properties when addressing design considerations (3). In a 1982 article by Jack Williams on standards and tolerances, the requirement to utilize these properties, however, was described as not being established (83:33).

Built-Up Roofing Problems

Introduction. There are many reasons for built-up roofing failures. These reasons resemble the factors which impact the service life of roofs. For example poor design,

severe environmental conditions, lack of maintenance, poor workmanship, inadequate application procedures, poor quality control, materials of poor quality, and structural conditions of the building are potential reasons for failure of any roof (11:5; 15:171; 49:209; 14:1; 81:11-12). The situation is not dismal but is a concern for many. This concern is expressed by the following statement:

While built-up roofing in general performs satisfactorily, premature failures cause unneeded complications and inordinate expenses for owners, roofing contractors, and material manufacturers [77:2; 81:94].

Before a roof fails to function adequately and permit water to infiltrate the building, several different roofing problems could develop. Problems typically discussed include blisters, slippage, splitting, migration, ridging, blow-off, flashing, alligatoring, delamination, surface erosion and surface oxidation (7:307). The NRCA publishes survey results, entitled Project Pinpoint, showing which of these problems occur most frequently. Survey results vary somewhat from year to year but blisters and splitting have been accounting for about 35 to 50 percent of all reported roofing deficiencies (60:43; 19:46; 20:37). Flashing problems are found to be the basis for approximately 3% of the deficiencies (19:46; 20:37). In Project Pinpoint, the NRCA also tries to let contractors, owners, and other interested parties know when these problems occur. For instance, a 1982 Project Pinpoint report revealed that 80 percent of all the problems identified in the survey were on roofs less than three years old (18:334).

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Some of the most frequently occurring problems will be highlighted. A summary of potential causes of the various problems will be presented and suggested methods for prevention will be introduced. This information is provided with the intention of showing how and where tolerance setting, and adherence to these tolerances, can impact roofing problems and therefore failures.

Blisters. Blisters tend to be the most common type of roofing problem (84:91; 49:209-210). One source identified blisters as occuring twice as often as splits (34:279) but recent surveys do not support this (60:43; 19:46; 20:37). One reason for the concern over blisters, regardless of the number of times they occur, is the vulnerability to puncture, deterioration, and photochemical oxidation which results (34:280).

A blister is a swelling of the roof membrane (22:A1-1). These swells or blisters can develop in three areas of a roofing system; the surface, between plies, and between the insulation and membrane or the substrate and membrane (44:60; 81:210). Surface blisters are sometimes called pin, blueberry and pimpling blisters or bitumen bubbling (81:210). The remaining blisters are structural blisters called interply, interface or interphase blisters (80:32). Interply blisters being the most common (15:171).

Surface blisters are caused by moisture in the surface bitumen and can expose the top ply of felt (37:3; 7:307).

Opinions concerning the creation of structural blisters,

however, vary. This is evidenced by an article on the subject entitled "Blistering Controversy Rages On." This and other literature on structural blister formation differ somewhat on the role of moisture and the size of the unbonded area required to initiate a blister. AFM 91-36 states that blisters are caused by voids, water and the heat of the sun (22:3-26). One source identifies water as the major requirement to create blisters (70:33) while another lists air as the principal element (7:319, 156-157). In a 1963 report by Frank Joy, of Pennsylvania University, research showed how water will increase pressures in the void (42:3). This fact is further supported by an article on interply adhesion and blistering stating a smaller void is required to create a blister if moisture is present (49:215). In general, though, the development of a blister depends on the presence of moisture, membrane temperature, type of felt and type of bitumen (25:369). Blisters can also grow by joining with adjacent voids or blisters (7:157; 34:291).

Prevention of interply blisters is accomplished by reducing voids while surface blisters can be prevented by removing moisture. Research has revealed that interply blisters rarely form if voids in the membrane are less than five percent of the total interply area; not an unreasonable requirement (25:370-371). More specific ways to prevent blisters follows (6:4; 22:5-6; 16:25; 25:370-371).

- 1. Ensure complete adhesion
- 2. Utilize proper application temperatures
- 3. Broom without delay
- 4. Use dry materials

- 5. Vent with porous or perforated felts
- 6. Eliminate stage construction
- 7. Accomplish laboratory testing
- 8. Ensure quality field control

The following opinion discusses testing and field control methods for void prevention.

Visual inspection alone has not been found satisfactory, in the author's experience, because you can not "see" into the installed membrane to determine if excess voids are present [25:371].

The importance of perforated felts is shown by the following:

The quality of perforations in organic roofing felt is at least as important in preventing interply voids and blisters as the bitumen technique used by a roofing crew [16:25].

The conclusion of a presentation by Dwight and Jennings, entitled <u>Preventing Blistered Built-Up Roofs</u>, summarizes the current situation with membrane blisters.

Test data obtained over the past 20 years shows that blistering of built-up roof membranes need not be a problem. There is sufficient technical data now available to design a built-up roof membrane that will not split and that has sufficient water-proofing properties and durability characteristics [25:373].

Splitting. Whether blisters or splitting occurs more frequently is less important than how immediate the concern should be. For example, a blister may form but take a long period of time to cause the roof to fail; whereas, if a roof splits water can infiltrate immediately (84:91). There are several theories describing how splits occur. The majority of these theories being developed in the sixties. The Moisture Effects Theory, Shrinkage Theory, Lack of Restraint Theory, Faulty Application Theory, Material Changes Theory and Thermal Shock Theory (84:93-96) are the most prominent

that have received various levels of acceptance through the years.

Roofs are subject to varying degrees of stress originating for several reasons. The fluctuation of this stress may fatigue the roofing membrane and eventually lead to splitting (84:96). Stress can be generated from temperature variations, membrane shrinkage, moisture changes, structural movement, and roofing system component movement (41:4; 34:300). Although thermal stresses do not generally split membranes, like drying shrinkage, they do contribute to the problem (34:300-301, 319; 40:606). The major cause is movement of insulation, especially on large roofs where larger stresses can be generated (34:2-3). Splits will generally occur where resistance is limited such as at insulation joints, roof penetrations, and flashing joints (40:606; 7:324).

The materials, system temperature, and rate of strain influence the ability of the membrane to withstand the stresses (41:4). Membrane strength and elongation capabilities, two of the performance attributes previously mentioned, increase splitting resistance while bitumen hardening, from photo-oxidation, reduces the resistance (16:25; 41:2). Thermal stress can be limited through the use of expansion joints; proper direction of felt placement; proper component attachment; and proper interply bitumen application rates, since an overweight interply can increase the thermal coefficient of the membrane (15:172; 34:301).

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Splitting from insulation movement can be reduced with the proper use of expansion joints and continuous attachment, but other steps such as taping insulation joints and limiting insulation gaps are beneficial (16:25; 13:172-173; 34:313). Prevention of splits, however, is not simply implementation of these various steps. For instance, if the deck is discontinuous, complete attachment of the system may aggravate the situation (15:171-172).

Ridging. According to Maxwell Baker, ridging is the wrinkling, buckling or formation of a narrow ripple in the roofing membrane generally occurring along insulation joints (7:322). There is no immediate danger with ridging but cracks may occur in the ridge allowing water to infiltrate.

The development of ridges is aggravated by the presence of moisture and requires temperatures high enough to cause movement in the felt layers (7:150; 42:14; 11:16, 18). Prevention of ridging is similar to recommendations made for preventing splitting. The risk of ridges developing can be reduced through the use of dry materials, firm attachment of the system, the staggering of joints when two layers of insulation is applied, and the installation of tight insulation joints (15:172). The NRCA quality control booklet shows how this last prevention method is not completely in the control of the roofer. Factors which influence how tight the insulation joint can be include the insulation manufacturing tolerances, dimensional stability, installation variables, and the nature of insulation boards (58:6).

Slippage. Slippage will occur when the resulting shear stress in the system is two high to be resisted by the various components (37:3). The actual slippage may take place between several layers of the built-up roofing system. Slippage can occur between adjacent felts, between the surfacing material and the membrane, between the insulation and the membrane, or between the insulation and the roof deck (81:221).

The severe shear stress, which causes the slippage, can be the result of a single contributing factor or a combination of several. These factors are inadequate attachment, a low bitumen softening point, heavy bitumen application rates, overweight aggregate or other surfacing material, a high roof surface temperature, and the inclusion of insulation in the system (15:172). The low softening point can be created during the bitumen heating process if overheating occurs (7:317). A heavy bitumen application reduces shear resistance (34:330). This is especially true between the base sheet and ply felts (15:172). Aggregate surfacing can drag membrane plies to the lower roof areas if the bitumen viscosity is low enough (15:172).

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Steps which can be accomplished to reduce slippage risk involve staggering the end of the felt plies, using glass-fiber or perforated felts, limiting the bitumen and aggregate quantities, and controlling bitumen heating (34:30). C. W. Griffin recommends limiting application rates for asphalt from 15 to 20 pounds per 100 square feet and 20 to 25 pounds

per square feet for coal tar to reduce the risk of slippage (34:332). The importance of limiting the bitumen is reinforced by Maxwell Baker when adding that slippage may be more detrimental than deterioration due to insufficient quantities (7:294).

Flashing Defects. Although flashing problems do not occur as frequently as some other roofing problems, these defects account for most roof leaks (16:24; 22:5-7). Proper design and detailing of flashing construction is vital. John Watson lists 27 basic rules to insure proper flashings are constructed in his book Commercial Roofing Systems.

Alligatoring. Alligatoring is the result of a deterioration process which begins with photo-oxidation (7:308). The process continues with aging and hardening of the bitumen. Eventually random cracking occurs from contraction at low temperatures (34:334). These cracks may eventually admit water and penetrate the roofing system.

Roofing Problem Summary. There are many individuals and groups involved with the built-up roofing industry. Those contributing to the current situation include manufacturers, constructors, associations, inspectors, government agencies, researchers and owners (81:96). This involvement tends to create confusion and generate a product which is less than perfect (81:97). After construction, one must deal with moisture, structural movement, maintenance programs, environmental conditions, foot traffic, and atmospheric pollution (81:98). The outlook on built-up roofing, in the

author's opinion, is good. Roofing problems of the past have matured the built-up roof (28:129). Ken Schriber, a Dayton Ohio roofing contractor, commenting on improvement over the past ten years, stated the following:

I'd say there has been a 100% improvement in builtup roofing. Seventy-five percent can be attributed to better products and 25% to better application [71:92].

Even with this type of improvement, however, problems and failures still occur on built-up roofs. A review of literature available concerning these problems has been presented. It has not been explicitly pinpointed where tolerances may help prevent these problems. At present, it is up to each individual to determine this.

Tolerances

A quality policy is a broad guide to action geared to obtain specific goals (43:542, 547). In built-up roof construction, the goal, especially from the owners point of view, is to prevent premature failure and obtain a roof system which will function adequately for the expected period of time. Action resulting from a quality policy to reach this goal includes visual inspection and possibly roof sample testing. Visual inspection and sample analysis are parts of the Air Force quality assurance program. These actions attempt to ensure specified quality or quality standards are obtained. This use of quality standards in contract specifications being required in lieu of another appropriate method such as a performance specification (34:4).

A report by the U. S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory has identified the following as the most persistent contract and quality standard violations [75:9].

- 1. Excessive bitumen temperature in the kettle
- 2. Bitumen temperature too low at application
- 3. Deviation from good working practice
- 4. Incorrect materials
- 5. Beginning contract without sufficient materials on site
- 6. Incorrect bitumen quantity
- 7. Staged construction

AFM 91-36 addresses all of the major violations to some degree. The Air Force requires the specification of tolerances on bitumen quantities and several other steps in the built-up roof construction process which are not identified as persistent violations. The controversy over the use of sampling was introduced in the background section of Chapter 1. The previous discussion of the two major positions on sample testing was not tolerance specific. More specific reasoning, however, has been expressed by various experts in the field and will now be presented. Following the presentation of these views, recommended tolerances and application rates for various parts of the construction process will be provided.

Viewpoints On Tolerance Use. Negative views on the use of tolerances begins with the use of quantitative measurements. One source explains the use of quantitative measurements in the quality assurance process of roofing applications is difficult because of the many terminations and other details which are part of a built-up system (16:25-25). Turning to the ability to meet tolerances,

Robert E. First stated that uniformity cannot be achieved with current methods (30:13) and materials. For instance, the question surfaces as to whether existing equipment is suitable to apply roofing materials to meet required standards (83:34). It may be easy to "blame" the roofer for nonuniform bituminous layers, improper application temperatures and inadequate brooming, but, what if bitumen quality is below that which is acceptable or if felt perforations are inadequate (15:171). When discussing the ability to meet tolerances, the variables involved in built-up roof construction must be considered. Bitumen application rates vary with job conditions, method of application, atmospheric temperature, available equipment, and roofer experience (58:7,9,11; 51:52). AFM 91-36 warns of deviations in the production process and states some deviation should be allowed (22:5-6).

Several comments exhibiting caution on the use of tolerances pertain to the ever important performance requirement. One manufacturer identifies good distribution to be more important to service-ability than weight (55:7). The NRCA quality control booklet agrees with this as evidenced by the following statement expressing caution:

It can be misleading to judge the quality of a membrane with respect to performance and durability on the basis of the amount and uniformity of bitumen between individual plies. During state-of-theart bituminous membrane construction, certain deviations from the specified interply bitumen rates are expected. A continuous, firmly bonding film of interply bitumen is the critical characteristic [58:7].

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Robert First infers the establishment of tolerances is not a simple process and may not improve system performance with the following:

There is no historical data to support the idea that a roof with uniform thickness and the same weight throughout will protect any better or last any longer than one with some deviations in thickness and weight [30:13].

C. W. Griffin also warns the use of tolerances may be a hinderance to obtain a quality product. The warning, however, deals with the use of tolerances that can not be met.

Overly strict quality control practices, as evidenced by some now in use in the United States, which demand precision and accuracy greater than is possible at the present state of technology, may have a strongly negative impact on roof performance [34:46].

Positive views on the use and need for tolerances begins with a look at built-up roofing problems. Ed Schreiber shows the relation between variances and roof problems with the following:

Most of the problems we've found with systems are not the product of the materials themselves - they're the product of the construction process. We've been involved in about one-quarter billion dollars worth of roofing failures, most of those were assignable to systems that were at variance with the quality of built-up roof specifications [48:7].

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Many other comments indirectly promoting the use of tolerances deal with application rates and resulting problems if certain rates are not obtained. Proper application requires a sufficient amount of bitumen to obtain a continuous layer and provide sufficient strength but heavy layers are discouraged (80:1; 57:20; 51:52; 7:39).

It has been shown by Cullen at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington that the amount of bitumen used affects the slipping potential on sloping roofs [7:39].

Robert First widens application rates to include surfacing embedment with the following:

A good mopping of asphalt, producing a thin, continuous layer of bitumen between each ply of felt is essential. Evidence of a good flood coat of bitumen and embedding of a gravel layer are major checkpoints [30:13].

The NRCA Quality Control of Built-Up Roofing document, according to Wayne Mullis an NRCA past president, was spurred by the requirement of AFM 91-36 for a perfect roof [5:9]. William Cullen expressed support for the use of tolerances and summarized this view in 1984 by approving a goal of zero defects.

It is time for the roofing industry to take a positive approach to seek a goal of zero defects in roofing performance rather than to address the old and new problems as they occur one by one and provide solutions that have little influence on the big picture of roofing performance [18:333].

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Recommendations. Roof system application rates and material installation requirements are typically set by product manufacturers. Quality standards, however, are established by project designers or owners based on desires, goals, and recommendations from manufacturers and associations such as the NRCA and ARMA (45:47). Where do and should the contractors fit in to the process of setting built-up roofing tolerances? William Cullen has stated the following on the subject:

The contractor segment of the industry has the expertise to define realistic variations to be expected under normal application practices [19:47].

AFM 91-36 identifies manufacturers as the most familiar with the characteristics and capabilities (22:6-2). This impling that manufacturers should set tolerances.

Regardless of who should be ultimately responsible for establishing project tolerances, it is important to ensure tolerances are not too strict or too loose to reduce performance or lead to poor workmanship (26:24, 26). The critical factor in setting application standards, as Jack Williams states, is knowing what material quantities are necessary to obtain a roofing system which will perform adequately (83:33). Williams adds, however, that these quantities have not yet really been determined (83:33). A dilemma, at least for owners, therefore exists in specifying tolerances. Some of the main questions which need to be addressed include the following:

- 1. How much bitumen is required?
- 2. How much bitumen is too much?
- 3. What variances can be expected from rcofers while constructing a roof with "conscientious" workmanship?
- 4. Is accepted equipment and methods adequate?
- 5. How much embedment is necessary?
- 6. How much aggregate is sufficient without contributing to problems?
- 7. Can voids be tolerated, and if so, to what degree?
- 8. What insulation joint size is acceptable?
- 9. What constitutes a headlap deficiency?
- 10. What is the cost of the specified tolerance?

Information already presented begins to answer these questions. To further assist with these questions recommended application rates and tolerances should be reviewed.

Application Rates. Common recommended application rates for various built-up roofing components are provided in tables 3.1 and 3.2. Owens-Corning qualifies application rates as uniform at a nominal rate. TAMKO provides recommendations while adding that the rates are for average conditions.

Manufacturers' recommend application rates are based on experience and research. Others, however, also conduct research to determine optimal rates. Research has typically been accomplished on interply rates and more often on asphalt than coal tar. This research has at times, arrived at somewhat different results. For instance:

In 1972 Cramp, Cullen and Tyron recommended that the optimum application rate of asphalt in the fabrication of built-up membranes be within the range of 15 to 20 pounds per 100 square feet of area [80:12].

Testing by Boone, Skoda, and Cullen concluded the optimum interply bitumen quantity is somewhat less than currently called for rates of 20 to 25 pounds per 100 square feet (78:4-5). Watson indicates interply weights are based on custom with the following:

Custom has dictated a mop coat weight of 20 to 25 pounds per square regardless of asphalt type, source, viscosity at the optimum mopping temperature, method of application, surface being mopped, or ambient temperature or wind-chill factor [81:106].

National Bureau of Standards Building Series 92 states that the interply application rate normally recommended by industry is 15 to 25 pounds per 100 square feet (80:13). In a discussion on manufacturer recommendations, Jack Williams indicates a lack of set standards with requirements from 20

to 28 pounds being recommended for interply bitumen rates (83:33). Regardless of what the recommendations are, Jim Koontz of Roof Engineering Inc., found actual interply application rates to be slightly above 25 pounds per 100 square feet (45:7).

Recommended Tolerances. Some of the tolerances currently recommended and specified are provided in tables 3.3 and 3.4. In an article by Jim Koontz, entitled "Bettering BUR Tolerances", a further listing is provided (45). For instance, the article shows tolerances of plus or minus 15 percent for interply and flood coat bitumen rates recommended by Celotex and GAF (45:6-7). Some manufacturers qualify recommendations. For instance, tolerances recommended by TAMKO concerning bitumen application rates are qualified as applying to average conditions and state excess variations can result at extreme temperatures (67:6).

Jack Williams presents some background on the introduction of tolerances for built-up roof interply weights. In 1961, one manufacturer recommended an interply bitumen rate of 20 pounds per square with a plus or minus 15 percent tolerance. The discussion states many manufacturers utilized the tolerance but not the application rate (83:33). The Manual of Built-Up Roof Systems recommends a check for a continuous uniform application with an average tolerance of plus or minus 15 percent (34:47). Specific research, related to Air Force tolerances stipulated in AFM 91-36, was conducted by the NRCA. The findings, based on a study to

Table 3.1 Asphalt Application Rates

	Flood Coat Weight (1bs/sq)	Interply Weight (lbs/sq)	Total Aggregate (lbs/sq)	Aggregate Embedment	
OCF	not less than 60	nominal 25* nominal 20**			
Manville	approx 60	at 23	uniform 400-gravel 300-slag	embed	
TAMKO	60	23	Approx 400-gravel 300-slag	embed	
Genstar (Flinkote)	60	25	gravel or slag 400	embed	
Canadian Building Digest 24	Approx 60	Approx 20			
Watson	60	20 to 25		embed	
Joy	60	at least 25	400 gravel 300 slag		
AFM 91-36				min. 60%	

³ inches or less slope more than 3 inch per foot slope

Table 3.2

Coal Tar Application Rates

	Flood Coat Weight (lbs/sq)	<pre>Interply Weight (lbs/sq)</pre>	Total Aggregate (lbs/sq)	Aggregate Embedment (%)
OCF	not less than 75	uniform nominal rate of 30		
Genstar (Flinkote)	75	25	Gravel or Slag-400	embed
Koppers	Avg. not less than 70	Avg. not less than 20	Not less than 400-gravel 300-slag	n embed
Canadian Building Digest 24	Approx 60	Approx 20		
Watson	75 to 80	25 to 30	Approx 400-gravel 300-slag	embed
Joy	at least 75	at least 30	400 gravel 300 slag	
AFM 91-36				min. 60%

investigate the relationship between temperature and viscosity with application rates, stated that USAF interply tolerances were not likely to be met (19:47).

The NRCA quality control document introduces the inability to obtain uniformity given current state-of-the-art and process variables. The document adds that for bitumen application a variance of plus or minus 25 percent is "generally accepted" taken on a job average basis but corrective action based on this is impractical (58:12). One roofing consultant, however, has stated that this statement does not coincide with past recommendations from manufacturers (46). In a letter to the Air Force Engineering and Services Center, Richard Snyder discussed the position of the ARMA concerning the NRCA document.

The ARMA Board of Directors recently met and reviewed the NRCA "Quality Control in the Application of Built-Up Roofing" document and voted unanimously to not endorse this particular version. There are a number of items in the NRCA document that are in direct conflict with manufacturer specifications [65].

These conflicts, though, were not expanded. One must wait for the ARMA to publish the design guide currently in review and compare the two.

Typically specified aggregate embedment values are 50, 60 and 100 percent. As listed in table 3.3 and 3.4, AFM 91-36 requires a 60 percent minimum (22:5-24). The NRCA quality control document recommends embedment of approximately onehalf of the applied aggregate (58:9). Very little information pertaining to optimum embedment quantities was

located. Some research, however, has been conducted concerning possible embedment. Testing, reported by Robert LaCosse, revealed reasonably attained values considerably higher than 50 percent with a test average of 71 percent (50:29,36). Embedment below 50 percent may be the result of tardy spreading of aggregate, excessive moisture, or dust on aggregate (34:149).

Like adhered aggregate few manufacturers recommend tolerances for headlap. NRCA and Air Force tolerances for headlap dimensions are provided in tables 3.3 and 3.4. Results of lap deficiencies have previously been examined. Surfice it to say that it is important to have the proper number of felt plies (30:13). With felt strength increases in recent years headlap deficiencies have decreased in importance.

Other aspects of built-up roof construction which may be controlled to some degree include bitumen temperature, voids, insulation gaps, end laps, and fastener spacing. AFM 91-36 does not address quality control of voids with the analysis method currently prescribed. A maximum void size or percentage of voids per interply area is therefore not specified by the manual. The NRCA quality control document, however, sets a maximum void size of two inches and states that overlapping and dry voids are not anticipated (58:15). Recall also research by Dwight and Jennings on blisters revealed infrequent blister formation were voids are less than five percent of total interply area with the average

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Table 3.3
Asphalt Tolerances and Standards

	Flood Coat Weight	Interply Weight	Total Aggregate	Aggregate Embedment	Headlap
OCF		#min 23 lbs/sq max 45 lbs/sq	uniformly applied		
Manville	<u>+</u> 15%	± 15%			
TAMKO	not to exceed <u>+</u> 15%	not to exceed + 15%	Approx		
NRCA QC Document	average <u>+</u> 25%			Approx 50%	-1 inch min. 1 inch
AFM 91-36	<u>+</u> 15%	<u>+</u> 15%	<u>+</u> 15%	minimum 60%	+ 1/4 inch
ASTM	<u>+</u> 25%	<u>+</u> 20%	minimum 50% of specified	minimum 50%	

^{*} less than 3 inch slope

Table 3.4

Coal Tar Tolerances and Standards

	Flood Coat Weight	Interply Weight	Total Aggregate	Aggregate Embedment	Headlap
OCF	min 25 lbs/sq max 40 lbs/sq				
Koppers	Average not less than	Average not less than	Not less than		
NRCA QC Document	average <u>+</u> 25%			Approx 50%	-1 inch minimum 1 inch
AFM 91-36	<u>+</u> 15%	<u>+</u> 15%	<u>+</u> 15%	minimum 60%	<u>+</u> 1/4 inch
ASTM	<u>+</u> 25%	<u>+</u> 20%	minimum 50% of specified	minimum 50%	

worker, under average conditions, producing a system with less than three percent void area regardless of felt or bitumen (25:370).

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Extensive research has been accomplished on bitumen application temperatures. The equiviscous temperature (EVT) is defined as the desireable bitumen temperature for proper fusion and wetting where the viscosity is between 100 and 150 centistokes (9:12; 24:122). Mop drag, improper bonding, improper bitumen weights, splitting, slippage, low tensile strengths, blisters, and nonuniform bitumen application can result if equiviscous temperatures are not followed (9:13). The equiviscous temperature is not an irrevocable figure to be used as a guide and should be adjusted to suit conditions in order to obtain the most workable viscosity (58:7).

AFM 91-36 requires a maximum insulation gap of 1/6 inch (22:5-24). The NRCA quality control booklet recommends 1/4 inch (58:6). Fastener spacing and endlap variances allowed by AFM 91-36 are established by general dimension variances (22:5-24). The recommended number and spacing of fasteners are both stipulated by the NRCA. For fastener spacing the specified value plus or minus 6 inches is recommended. For the number of fasteners the NRCA quality control booklet recommends a minimum equal to that specified minus 10 percent, or as required by local code or as required by factory mutual (58:5). Endlap variance recommendation by the NRCA document is minus two inches with a two inch minimum (58:8).

Summary. An overview of contract violations, application rates of various roofing components, and recommended tolerances has been provided. One must relate this information directly to roof problem causes and prevention methods and to built-up roofing components previously discussed in this chapter. It is also essential to consider these facts and views when reviewing the statistical analysis of roof sample test results conducted as part of this research.

Chapter Review and Summary

This descriptive study began with an introduction of built-up roofing components. An understanding of component roles and potential material quality problems is important in a discussion of tolerances. With this background information provided, answers to research questions 1, 2, 3, and 4 were given. With a discussion on performance topics and a review of built-up roofing problems, research question 1 was answered. This information enables one to identify where the use of tolerances may be beneficial. The remaining portions of this chapter answers questions 2, 3, and 4. Air Force tolerances, manufacturer recommendations, and other recommendations were provided. In addition comments on these various tolerances and recommendations were reviewed.

IV. Statistical Analysis Results and Findings

Chapter Overview

Chapter IV summarizes the results of the statistical and frequency analysis on Air Force built-up roof sample test reports. To answer research question 5, the chapter begins with some administrative facts concerning the test samples and presents some reasoning for the need for such an analysis. Following this information, analysis results are provided. Some general statements about the results conclude the chapter.

Analysis Introduction

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Analysis Purpose. A tolerance defines the minimum and maximum values allowed for the resulting product (43:301). Knowing attainable tolerances provides a basis for setting tolerances. Statistics is one tool to determine what is attainable (43:35, 295). The following statement by Jack Williams identifies the need to know process capabilities more succinctly:

What degree or level of preciseness of application is reasonably attainable in the field by trained, conscientious workmen using accepted methods and means of application [83:34]?

Key words in this statement include reasonably attainable; trained, conscientious workmen; and accepted methods and means. The problem is what does reasonably attainable mean? Also, does acceptable methods and means imply that new equipment will not be developed if determined necessary to meet tolerances which will increase performance?

Given state-of-the-art construction techniques and materials, it is essential to specify practical tolerances. Practical being available, useable, or valuable in practice (82:1937). Taking one step to ensure specified tolerances are practical, this analysis provides an indication of what variances may be expected based on past variances. This type of data is typically used to identify what is called a statistical tolerance limit. A statistical tolerance limit indicates the amount of variation that the process exhibits (43:301).

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During the research stage of this investigation, it was discovered that the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) may be pursuing the same information. ASTM Task Group D08.20.15 is developing a document on built-up roofing tolerances (1). A brief summary of the document contents follows.

The ASTM document is attempting to assign precise numeric ranges to various weights and dimensions of roofing materials as determined by laboratory analysis of test cuts taken from completed roofs. Ranges presently under consideration are derived from statistical analysis of the data bases from several testing laboratories [54].

Analysis Facts. The roof sample test data was obtained from three separate testing laboratories - Roof Engineering, Inc., Hobbs, New Mexico; Chicago Testing Laboratory, Inc., Northbrook, Illinois; and INSPEC, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota. Information extracted from these sample results include required and tested bitumen rates, required and tested aggregate embedment, and required and tested headlap for the years 1982

to 1985. Asphalt and coal tar sample test results were investigated. Although the quality control process of AFM 91-36 requires insulation joints to be a maximum of one-sixteenth of an inch and stipulates allowable fastener spacing, this information was not available on the sample test reports. Also, AFM 91-36 requires monitoring and control of bitumen temperatures but this information was not obtained. The number of samples available for analysis of aggregate quantity and aggregate embedment were limited because values for required quantities were not available from Roof Engineering, Inc. as provided from the firms printed computerized data base. Complete data listings are provided in the appendices.

Analysis Findings and Results

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Recall research question 5 asks what variances have been obtained in past Air Force built-up roofing construction projects. Tables 4.1 through 4.11 (pages 62-72) answer this question. These tables summarize and provide pertinent information regarding these variances. Tables 4.1 through 4.6 pertain to projects requiring the use of hot asphalt. The remaining tables contain coal tar analysis results. Appendix B contains complete analysis results for asphalt projects while complete coal tar results are located in Appendix C.

Table 4.1, Summary - Asphalt Flood Coat, includes a special breakout of variances concerning double pours. The individual years from 1982 to 1985 include double pour sample

analysis results. Where the data base is combined to provide comprehensive results for 1982 through 1985, the first column includes double pour samples. The second column, under this heading, does not include double pours. The third column are the results of double pour samples alone.

AFM 91-36 requires flood coat bitumen application quantities to be as specified plus or minus 15 percent. Approximately 39 percent of the asphalt samples met this requirement, while about 42 percent met it for coal tar projects. The greatest adherence to specified rates of asphalt occured in 1984 with 44.0 percent within the 15 percent tolerance. For coal tar, 54.8 percent of the 1983 samples were within the allowable variance.

Interply variances, as one might expect, were smaller in magnitude. The mean asphalt interply variance was determined to be slightly less than 18 percent. A mean variance of approximately 22 percent occured with available coal tar roofing samples. Mean variances were determined by taking the mean of the absolute variances. Almost 54 percent of the asphalt test reports meet the 15 percent allowable tolerance requirement of AFM 91-36 for interply weights. A somewhat lesser quantity, 46.6 percent, of the coal tar samples met the same requirement.

Tables 4.3 and 4.9 present headlap analysis results.

These tables include mean headlaps occurring in the tested projects. All projects sampled required a two inch headlap.

A mean headlap of 2.1 inches was determined for both asphalt

and coal tar projects tested. AFM 91-36 requires compliance of the two inch headlap plus or minus 0.25 inches. Of the 1686 asphalt samples included in the analysis, 41.1 percent were within a quarter of an inch of the specified two inch headlap. With the coal tar samples only 33.8 percent met the same criteria.

AFM 91-36 requires total aggregate quantities to be within 15 percent of the amount specified. For the period from 1982 to 1985, a 44 percent compliance rate was determined with hot asphalt. For coal tar, only about 26 percent complied with AFM 91-36. Of those projects sampled requiring 400 pounds per 100 square feet, a mean application rate for asphalt was found to be 447.7. The mean for coal tar samples was 489.5 pounds per 100 square feet.

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Aggregate embedment was examined primarily for those samples specifying a 60 percent minimum although table 4.6 provides results based on a 100 percent embedment requirement. Mean embedment of available samples tested from 1982 to 1985 were 71.1 percent for asphalt and 67.1 percent for coal tar. Almost 67 percent of the asphalt samples met the 60 percent minimum embedment. For coal tar, 59.4 percent of the samples met the requirement.

Table 4.1

Summary - Asphalt Flood Coat Results

	1982	1983	1984	1985	-	82-1989 Double	5
					With	No	Only
Mean Variance (%)	39.6	29.0	31.1	32.9	31.7	31.7	31.9
Standard Deviation (%)	39.4	24.8	48.3	41.3	40.9	42.8	26.4
Number Samples	61	336	507	628	1532	1315	217
Percent Within 15% Variance	29.5	35.4	44.0	37.6	38.9	40.8	27.6
Percent Within 20% Variance	36.1	45.8	52.9	48.9	49.0	50.4	40.6
Percent Within 25% Variance	44.3	52.1	62.5	56.8	57.2	58.4	49.8

Table 4.2

Summary - Asphalt Interply Results

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982-1985
Mean Variance (%)	25.4	16.2	17.7	17.5	17.6
Standard Deviation (%)	28.9	14.1	15.5	14.0	15.5
Number Samples	68	383	57 5	663	1689
Percent Within 15% Variance	42.6	57.4	54.8	52.3	53.9
Percent Within 20% Variance	54.4	67.9	66.1	65.8	65.9
Percent Within 25% Variance	63.2	75.2	76.0	77.7	76.0

Table 4.3

Summary - Headlap Results
Asphalt Bitumen

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982-1985
Mean Headlap (in	ches) 2.31	2.10	2.07	2.10	2.10
Standard De (inches)	viation 1.25	0.99	0.94	0.82	0.92
Mean Differ (inches)	ence 0.72	0.64	0.59	0.53	0.59
Standard De of Differen (inches)		0.76	0.74	0.63	0.72
Number Samples	64	385	575	662	1686
Percent Wit 0.25 inch Difference	hin 34.4	35.1	40.7	45.6	41.1
Percent Wit 0.50 inch Difference	hin 59.4	65.2	67.0	69.3	67.2
Percent Wit 0.75 inch Difference	hin 73.4	74.8	74.1	77.5	75.6

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Table 4.4

Summary - Total Aggregate Quantity
Asphalt Bitumen

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982 - 1985	1982- 1b/ 400	
Sample Mean (Pounds Per Square)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	447.7	334.8
Sample Standard Deviation (Pounds Per Square)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	138.3	70.7
Mean Variance (%)	25.7	21.1	29.8	26.2	25.6	25.8	19.9
Standard Deviation of Variance (%)	16.7	21.6	31.3	22.8	23.7	26.0	16.8
Number Samples	57	132	93	308	590	426	23
Percent Within 15% Variance	31.6	53.0	34.4	40.3	41.4	44.1	56.5
Percent Within 20% Variance	42.1	62.1	43.0	49.0	50.3	54.0	60.9
Percent Within 25% Variance	49.1	67.4	51.6	57.5	58.0	60.3	65.2

Table 4.5

60% Required Embedment
Asphalt Bitumen 1982 - 1985

Mean Embedment 71.1%

Standard Deviation

22.4%

Mean E	mbedment	(1.176	from Requirement	711 22.44
Minimu	m	6.9%	Maximum	100.0%
	t Embedded regate	Number Samples	Percent	Cummulative Percent
	100	67	16.2	16.2
min	90	47	11.4	27.6
min	80	48	11.6	39.2
min	70	55	13.3	52.5
min	60	59	14.3	66.8
min	50	52	12.6	79.4
min	40	49	11.9	91.3
min	30	29	7.0	98.3
min	20	1	0.2	98.5
min	10	3	0.7	99.3
under	10	3	0.7	100.0
		413	100.0	

Table 4.6 100% Required Embedment Asphalt Bitumen 1982 - 1985

Mean Embedment	81.7%	Standard Deviation from Requirement	16.6%
Minimum	31.5%	Maximum	100.0%

	t Embedded regate	Number Samples	Percent	Cummulative Percent
	100	27	17.4	17.4
min	90 .	34	21.9	39.4
min	80	33	21.3	60.6
min	70	24	15.5	76.1
min	60	18	11.6	87.7
min	50	10	6.5	94.2
min	40	. 6	3.9	98.1
min	30	3	1.9	100.0
min	20	0	0	100.0
min	10	0	0	100.0
under	10	0	0	100.0
		155	100.0	

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Table 4.7

Summary - Coal Tar Top Pour Results

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982-1985
Mean Variance (%)	38.2	29.6	36.3	28.8	33.7
Standard Deviation (%)	29.3	50.6	51.6	27.9	46.9
Number Samples	30	124	368	127	649
Percent Within 15% Variance	33.3	54.8	40.2	34.6	41.6
Percent Within 20% Variance	33.3	65.3	51.1	44.1	51.6
Percent Within 25% Variance	33.3	70.2	60.1	55.1	59.8

Table 4.8

Summary - Coal Tar Interply Results

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982-1985
Mean Variance (%)	21.1	31.1	17.5	24.9	21.8
Standard Deviation (%)	20.6	25.2	12.4	20.1	18.4
Number Samples	39	125	369	141	674
Percent Within 15% Variance	53.8	38.4	51.2	39.7	46.6
Percent Within 20% Variance	59.0	44.0	61.5	50.4	55.8
Percent Within 25% Variance	69.2	48.8	75.1	66.0	66.2

Table 4.9

Summary - Headlap Results
Coal Tar Bitumen

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982-1985
Mean Headlap (inches)	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1
Standard Deviation (inches)	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0
Mean Difference (inches)	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
Standard Deviation of Difference (inches)	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7
Number Samples	39	123	362	138	662
Percent Within 0.25 inch . Difference	20.5	30.1	37.6	31.2	33.8
Percent Within 0.50 inch Difference	43.6	52.8	70.2	61.6	63.6
Percent Within 0.75 inch Difference	48.7	65.9	78.7	67.4	72.2

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Table 4.10

Summary - Total Aggregate Quantity
Coal Tar Bitumen

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	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982 - 1985	1982 - 1985 400 lb/sq
Sample Mean (Pounds Per Square)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	489.5
Sample Standard Deviation (Pounds Per Square)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	152.1
Mean Variance (%)	22.3	39.0	34.9	39.8	34.6	34.2
Standard Deviation of Variance (%)	16.4	36.8	27.1	24.8	27.5	27.8
Number Samples	25	28	107	31	191	160
Percent Within 15% Variance	32.0	28.6	29.0	9.7	26.2	26.9
Percent Within 20% Variance	56.0	39.3	37.4	25.8	38.2	38.8
Percent Within 25% Variance	60.0	53.6	44.9	38.7	47.1	48.1

Table 4.11

60% Required Embedment - Coal Tar Bitumen
1982 - 1985

Mean Embedment	67.1%	Standard Deviation from Requirement	24.1%
Minimum	14.0%	Maximum	100.0%

	t Embedded regate	Number Samples	Percent	Cummulative Percent
	100	29	17.1	17.1
min	90	15	8.8	25.9
min	80	15	8.8	34.7
min	70	20	11.8	46.5
min	60	22	12.9	59.4
min	50	21	12.4	71.8
min	40	24	14.1	85.9
min	30 _	14	8.2	94.1
min	20	8	4.7	98.8
min	10	2	1.2	100.0
under	10	0	0.0	100.0
		170	100.0	

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General Discussion of Analysis

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Some extreme variances were identified during the statistical analysis. For example, one sample varied from the specified asphalt flood coat quantity by 479 percent. An interply quantity, also for asphalt, had a variance of 165 percent. One headlap measurement was 6.7 inches from the required quantity. The largest aggregate quantity variance, of all the samples, was 190 percent. One way to approach these extreme values is simply to exclude such values from consideration (43:40). This reasoning has both positive and negative support. If any values are dropped, one must assume these are unrepresentative due to some extraneous factor. Built-up roofing construction is impacted by many factors which are not extraneous. For this reason all values were considered. Valid reasoning for exclusion of these outliers was not provided with sample test results.

Ladislav Jerga, from Roof Systems Laboratory of Southfield Michigan, has conducted similar statistical analysis on built-up roofing variances. Some of the research conducted by Ladislav Jerga has been made available (39). It is included herein for comparison purposes. A partial summary of these independent results, based on Air Force roof sample results, between 1980 and 1983, are provided in tables 4.12 through 4.15.

Table 4.12

Independent Results
Coal Tar Surface Bitumen

Percent Variance	Percent Within Variance
15	17
25	31

Total Number of Samples: 190

Table 4.13

Independent Results - Interply Bitumen

Percent <u>Variance</u>	Cummulative Samples Within Variance	Percent of Total Samples
<u>+</u> 5	96	18.8
<u>+</u> 10	176	34.4
<u>+</u> 15	. 221	43.2
<u>+</u> 20	319	62.4
<u>+</u> 25	360	70.5
<u>+</u> 30	393	76.9
over <u>+</u> 30	511	100.0

Table 4.14

Independent Results - Total Aggregate Weight 400 Pounds Per Square Required

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Year	Mean	Standard Deviation	Percent Within 15% Variance
1981	402	106	65
1982	367	123	63
1983	464	135	48

Table 4.15

Independent Results - Headlap Width 2-inch Requirement

<u>Year</u>	Mean	Standard <u>Deviation</u>	Percent Within 0.25 Inches
1981	2.25	0.87	35
1982	2.05	0.82	37
1983	2.08	0.71	53

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

Chapter Overview

The descriptive study and statistical analysis, presented in previous chapters, have considerable value. Each research question developed in Chapter I has been answered. A brief summary of the answers to these questions will help conclude this research. Following that, the significance of this investigation will be discussed. The final section of this chapter provides recommendations on the use of this research and for further research.

Conclusions

Descriptive Study. The descriptive study of Chapter III provides a general review of published knowledge on built-up roofing topics dealing directly or indirectly with tolerances. The information in this review answers research questions 1 through 4. These four questions are as follows:

- 1. For which aspects of built-up roofing applications does existing research and technology indicate that tolerances should be specified?
- 2. On what aspects of built-up roofing systems does the Air Force specify tolerances?
- 3. What built-up roofing tolerances are specified by Air Force built-up roof construction projects?
- 4. What built-up roofing tolerances are recommended by others?

An understanding of the major built-up roofing system components together with a review of built-up roofing problems and system requirements for adequate performance.

assists one in deciding where tolerances may be of benefit. Predominant areas of concern in a built-up roofing system, where evidence shows that tolerances may benefit include: voids, insulation gaps, bitumen quantities, aggregate quantities, aggregate embedment, fastener spacing, headlap, and endlap. AFM 91-36 sets standards in all these areas except for voids. Voids, however, are becoming less significant with increased use of glass felts. Manufacturers generally make recommendations for allowable variances concerning bitumen quantities but seldom for these other areas. Air Force tolerances and recommendations from other sources, are provided in tables 3.3 and 3.4 of Chapter III.

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Statistical Analysis. Research question 5 asks what variances have Air Force contracted roofing contractors obtained in the past. The statistical analysis of this investigation provides an answer. The analysis involves bitumen weights, headlap measurements, total aggregate quantities, and aggregate embedment. The analysis includes both asphalt and coal tar sample test results.

No clearly identified trends were recognized from a review of yearly results. Of the several areas of built-up roof construction analyzed, aggregate embedment best met Air Force requirements. Adherence to bitumen quantity rates was much greater for interply weights than for flood coat as might be expected. Neither, though, had a large percentage meeting the plus or minus 15 percent allowable variance of AFM 91-36. Approximately 40 percent of the samples met the

flood coat requirement, while 54 percent of the asphalt and 47 percent of the coal tar samples were within the interply bitumen quantity allowable variance. Total aggregate quantity and headlap requirements were both found to be within Air Force standards approximately 41 percent of the time for asphalt projects and closer to 30 percent when coal tar was specified. A much larger percentage of the tested headlaps, more than 63 percent, were within 0.5 inches of the 2.0 inch specified amount.

Significance. There is variability in materials, the process and worker capabilities. Tolerances are specified to indicate allowable limits of variability. Selection of tolerances, in theory, should be based on a balance of required precision and the cost factors involved in obtaining that precision (43:178). Setting tolerances for built-up roofing construction can not be accomplished in the same manner as many manufactured products. The "required" level of precision to generate "optimum" performance has yet to be completely established. Tolerances, therefore, are specified to ensure quality conformance, with performance a secondary, but important, goal.

Selection of realistic tolerances is difficult due to the variables involved in the process. Loose tolerance may produce an unsatisfactory product while tolerances that are too tight may make compliance impossible. Some of the consequences of improperly specified tolerances include the identification of many deficiencies, a great deal of rework,

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construction delays, and friction between the owner and contractor (43:266).

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Only when process capability and product tolerances are compatible with each other and with the functional performance requirements of the finished product, can inspection and quality control perform a useful role [27:105].

Process capability is defined as the least variability of quality that is inherent in the process and which the process is capable of maintaining (27:108; 43:272). Reviewing the analysis results, it is apparent the process has a large amount of variability. The standard deviations determined during the course of the statistical analysis exhibit this variability. In a text on statistical quality control, Jerome Braverman identifies process capability as the mean value plus/minus three standard deviations (10:100-101). This range has also been identified as the "natural tolerance" of a process (69:682). These values are provided in table 5.1. To directly apply these statistical findings the process must be in control (10:101; 43:294). For a process to be in control the process must be free of assignable causes of large amounts of variation (10:117-118; 43:294). This is not the current situation with built-up roofing construction. Inferences, therefore, must be made regarding tolerances for the present and decisions made about future process capability.

If management decides that the existing capability limits are not satisfactory, they are then faced with the problem of deciding whether or not the process can and should be improved [10:106].

A statistical tolerance limit can be developed from the conducted analysis. A statistical tolerance limit differs from the process capability or natural tolerance. A statistical tolerance limit contains a specified proportion of the total population with a given confidence level (43:301). problem in determining the statistical tolerance limit is the selection of this confidence level and proportion of sample population to be contained. An example of tolerances for bitumen quantity, headlap, and total aggregate is provided in table 5.1 using this method. To determine these values a confidence level of 90 percent and a proportion of 75 percent of the samples was used. For asphalt samples, a sample size of 1000 was used obtaining a factor of 1.19. This factor was multiplied with the standard deviation to determine the statistical tolerance. For coal tar, a sample size of 500 resulted in a factor of 1.20.

The values presented in table 5.1 show how difficult it is to apply statistics in the setting of tolerances. To ensure quality conformance tolerances are recommended at levels lower than can be justified by currently completed analyses. The question for management then remains - What percentage of the samples must be within the specified tolerance to justify continued use of the tolerance? The results, however, definitely generate the requirement to vary the allowable variance depending on the component.

Table 5.1
Tolerance Summary

	Air Force Tolerance	Flood Coat 15%	Interply 15%	Headlap 0.25 inches	Total Aggregate 15%
	Mean Variance	31.7%	17.6%	0.59 inches	25.6%
	Natural Tolerance	122.7%	46.5%	2.16 inches	71.1%
Asphalt	*Statistical Tolerance	48.7%	18.4%	0.86 inches	28.2%
	**Maximum Recommended Tolerance	25%	20%	1.0 inches	-
	Mean Variance	33.7%	21.8%	0.60 inches	34.2%
Coal	Natural Tolerance	140.7%	55.2%	2.10 inches	83.4%
<u>Tar</u>	*Statistical Tolerance	56.3%	22.1%	0.84 inches	33.4%
	**Maximum Recommended Tolerance	25%	20%	-	-

^{*} J.M. Juran. Quality Planning and Analysis, pg 299, 613.

^{**} Based On Descriptive Study Findings

Recommendations

The market quality, or quality of built-up roofing acceptable by all (43:446), has yet to be determined. To establish this quality level, continued research is essential. Research must continue in the areas of performance requirements and statistical control.

Experimentation on system components will undoubtedly continue. Values must be established giving a range of application quantities which will provide optimum performance while limiting the chance of roofing problems. Once this information is determined it must be made available to all. To accomplish this, field testing must be completed similar to response surface methodology. This methodology is described as a technique in which important characteristics are varied and measurements are made to evaluate performance (43:297). A slight variation to this would be to investigate the relationship, if any, between attained variances and maintenance requirements for the roof as time progresses.

The use of statistical quality control in built-up roofing is new compared with the length of time built-up roofs have been applied. The use of statistics, in the author's opinion, will and should continue. A great deal more statistical analysis has been accomplished than has been released to the public and organizations such as the Air Force. This is being done for reasons of liability or propriety. The Air Force, therefore is forced to conduct such investigations. Further analysis would be beneficial to

assist in selecting tolerances. Continued work on process capability is also essential. Other research which would determine workmanship consistency of individual contractors, versus contractors as a whole, would compliment this investigation. In addition, variances based on a job average basis, by geographical region and by construction season, is desired. If for no other reason the Air Force may see further statistical analysis as beneficial for it can show how well contract requirements are met. This would in turn indicate the effectiveness of the quality assurance program.

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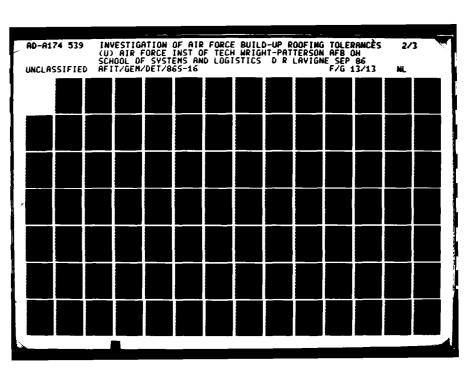
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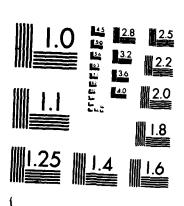
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B. Asphalt Analysis Results

Asphalt Flood Coat 1982

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u> 5	7	7	11.5
<u>+</u> 10	5	12	19.7
<u>+</u> 15	6	18	29.5
<u>+</u> 20	4	22	36.1
<u>+</u> 25	5	27	44.3
<u>+</u> 30	Ħ	31	50.8
<u>+</u> 35	3	34	55.7
<u>+</u> 40	1	35	57.4
over <u>+</u> 40	26	61	100.0
	61	•	
Mean Variance:	39.646%	Standard Devia	ation: 39.436%
Minimum Varian	ce: 1.17%	Maximum Varia	nce: 228.50%
Average Under Specified:	28.874%	Average Over Specified:	46.248%

Asphalt Flood Coat 1983

Percent Variance From Specified		Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	40	40	11.9
	<u>+</u> 10	43	83	24.7
	<u>+</u> 15	36	119	35.4
	<u>+</u> 20	35	154	45.8
	<u>+</u> 25	21	175	52.1
	<u>+</u> 30	26	201	59.8
	<u>+</u> 35	30	231	68.8
	± 40	15	246	73.2
over	<u>+</u> 40	90	336	100.0
		336		

Mean Variance:	29.045%	Standard Deviation:	24.759%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	170.82%
Average Under Specified:	26.349%	Average Over Specified:	33.159%

Asphalt Flood Coat 1984

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u> 5	69	69	13.6
<u>+</u> 10	70	139	27.4
<u>+</u> 15	84	223	44.0
<u>+</u> 20	45	268	52.9
<u>+</u> 25	49	317	62.5
<u>+</u> 30	35	352	69.4
<u>+</u> 35	29	381	75.1
<u>+</u> 40	27	408	80.5
over <u>+</u> 40	99 507	507	100.0

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Mean Variance:	31.094%	Standard Deviation:	48.318%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	479.00%
Average Under Specified:	15.920%	Average Over Specified:	44.519%

Asphalt Flood Coat

Percent Variance From Specified		Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	89	89	14.2
	<u>+</u> 10	73	162	25.8
	<u>+</u> 15	74	236	37.6
	<u>+</u> 20	71	307	48.9
	<u>+</u> 25	50	357	56.8
i	<u>+</u> 30	. 34	391	62.3
	<u>+</u> 35	41	432	68.8
	<u>+</u> 40	34	466	74.2
over	<u>+</u> 40	162 628	628	100.0

Mean	Variance:	32.911%	Standard Deviation:	41.291%
Mini	.mum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	346.67%
	age Under Specified:	23.541%	Average Over Specified:	41.930%

Asphalt Flood Coat 1982-1985

Percent Variance From Specified		Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	205	205	13.4
	<u>+</u> 10	191	396	25.8
	<u>+</u> 15	200	596	38.9
	<u>+</u> 20	155	751	49.0
	<u>+</u> 25	125	876	57.2
	<u>+</u> 30	99	975	63.6
	<u>+</u> 35	103	1078	70.4
	<u>+</u> 40	77	1155	75.4
over	<u>+</u> 40	377	1532	100.0
		1532		

Mean Variance:	31.730%	Standard Deviation:	40.862%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	479.00%
Average Under Specified:	21.927%	Average Over Specified:	41.558%

Asphalt Flood Coat (Double Flood Coats Excluded) 1982-1985

Percent Variance From Specified	 d	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under ±	5	180	180	13.7
<u>+</u>	10	169	349	26.5
<u>+</u>	15	187	536	40.8
<u>+</u> 2	20	127	663	50.4
<u>+</u> 2	25	105	768	58.4
<u>+</u> 3	30	80	848	64.5
<u> </u>	35	91	939	71.4
<u>+</u> 1	40 .	66	1005	76.4
over ±	40	310	1315	100.0
		1315		

Mean Variance:	31.701%	Standard Deviation:	42.788%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	479.00%
Average Under Specified:	20.909%	Average Over Specified:	41.996%

Asphalt Flood Coat Double Pours Only 1982-1985

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u> 5	25	25	11.5
<u>+</u> 10	22	47	21.7
<u>+</u> 15	13	60	27.6
<u>+</u> 20	28	88	40.6
<u>+</u> 25	20	108	49.8
± 30	19	127	58.5
<u>+</u> 35	12	139	64.1
<u>+</u> 40	11	150	69.1
over <u>+</u> 40	67	217	100.0
	217		

Mean Variance:	31.905%	Standard Deviation:	26.408%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	170.82%
Average Under Specified:	27.158%	Average Over Specified:	38.356%

Asphalt Interply 1982

Percen Varian From Specif	ce	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	13	13	19.1
	<u>+</u> 10	11	24	35.3
	<u>+</u> 15	5	29	42.6
	<u>+</u> 20	8	37	54.4
	<u>+</u> 25	6	43	63.2
	<u>+</u> 30	7	50	73.5
	± 35	4	54	79.4
	<u>+</u> 40	5	59	86.8
over	± 40	9	68	100.0
		68		

Mean Variance:	25.429%	Standard Deviation:	28.928%
Minimum Variance:	1.20%	Maximum Variance:	165.0%
Average Under Specified:	12.837%	Average Over Specified:	34.792%

Asphalt Interply 1983

Percent Varian From Specif	ce	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	93	93	24.3
	<u>+</u> 10	70	163	42.6
	<u>+</u> 15	57	220	57.4
	<u>+</u> 20	40	260	67.9
	<u>+</u> 25	28	288	75.2
	<u>+</u> 30	33	321	83.8
	<u>+</u> 35	28	349	91.1
	<u>+</u> 40	10	359	93.7
over	<u>+</u> 40	24	383	100.0
		383		

Sample Mean:	16.230%	Standard Deviation:	14.108%
Minimum Varia	nce: 0.00%	Maximum Variance:	79.96%
Average Under Specified:		Average Over Specified:	19.564%

Asphalt Interply 1984

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u> 5	105	105	18.3
<u>+</u> 10	117	222	38.6
<u>+</u> 15	93	315	54.8
<u>+</u> 20	65	380	66.1
<u>+</u> 25	57	437	76.0
<u>+</u> 30	45	482	83.8
<u>+</u> 35	26	508	88.3
<u>+</u> 40	23	531	92.3
over <u>+</u> 40	44	575	100.0
	575		
Sample Mear	17.666%	Standard Dev	iation: 15.455%
Minimum Var	riance: 0.00%	Maximum Vari	ance: 87.20%
Average Und Specifie		Average Over Specified:	

Asphalt Interply 1985

Percer Variat From Speci	nce	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	99	99	14.9
	<u>+</u> 10	132	231	34.8
	<u>+</u> 15	116	347	52.3
	<u>+</u> 20	89	436	65.8
	<u>+</u> 25	79	515	77.7
	<u>+</u> 30	44	559	84.3
	<u>+</u> 35	42	601	90.6
	<u>+</u> 40	27	628	94.7
over	<u>+</u> 40	35 663	663	100.0

Sample Mean:	17.481%	Standard Deviation:	14.001%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	152.17%
Average Under Specified:	15.803%	Average Over Specified:	19.427%

CONTRACT TO COLUMN SERVICE CONTRACTOR

Asphalt Interply 1982-1985

Perce Varia From Speci	ince	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	310	310	18.4
	<u>+</u> 10	330	640	37.9
	<u>+</u> 15	271	911	53.9
	<u>+</u> 20	202	1113	65.9
	<u>+</u> 25	170	1283	76.0
	<u>+</u> 30	129	1412	83.6
	<u>+</u> 35	100	15 12	89.5
	<u>+</u> 40	65	1577	93.4
over	<u>+</u> 40	112	1689	100.0
		1689		
Sampl	e Mean:	17.580%	Standard Devi	ation: 15.468%
Minim	num Varian	ce: 0.00%	Maximum Varia	nce: 165.00%
	ge Under ecified:	13.628%	Average Over Specified:	21.095%

1982 Headlap (Asphalt Bitumen)

Cummulative

Number

Cummulative

Percent

Number

Samples

Difference

From

Specified (inch)	(Frequency)	Samples	Within Difference
under <u>+</u> 0.25	22	22	34.4
<u>+</u> 0.50	16	38	59.4
<u>+</u> 0.75	9	47	73.4
<u>+</u> 1.00	Ħ	51	79.7
<u>+</u> 1.25	1	52	81.3
over <u>+</u> 1.25	12	64	100.0
	64		
Mean Headlap:	2.309 inches	Standard Deviation	on: 1.245 inches
Mean Difference:	0.772 inch	Standard Deviation of Difference	
Minimum Variance	: 0.00 inch	Maximum Variance:	5.80 inches
Average Under Specified:	0.477 inch	Average Over Specified:	1.048 inches

	1983 (Aspha	Headlap lt Bitumen)	
Difference From Specified (inch)	Number Samples (Frequency)	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Difference
under + 0.25	135	135	35.1
<u>+</u> 0.50	116	251	65.2
		288	74.8
<u>+</u> 0.75	37		•
<u>+</u> 1.00	28	316	82.1
<u>+</u> 1.25	12	328	85.2
over <u>+</u> 1.25	57 385	385	100.0
Mean Headlap:	2.095 inches	Standard Deviat	ion: 0.989 inch
Mean Difference	e: 0.640 inch	Standard Deviat of Differen	
Minimum Variand	ce: 0.00 inch	Maximum Variano	ee: 4.60 inches
Average Under Specified:	0.507 inch	Average Over Specified:	0.795 inch
	105		

1984 Headlap (Asphalt Bitumen)

Difference From Specified (inch)	Number Samples (Frequency)	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Difference
under <u>+</u> 0.25	234	234	40.7
<u>+</u> 0.50	151	385	67.0
<u>+</u> 0.75	41	426	74.1
<u>+</u> 1.00	43	469	81.6
<u>+</u> 1.25	22	491	85.4
over <u>+</u> 1.25	84	575	100.0
	575		
Mean Headlap:	2.067 inches	Standard Deviation	on: 0.944 inch
Mean Difference	: 0.593 inch	Standard Deviation of Difference	
Minimum Variance	e: 0.00 inch	Maximum Variance	: 6.70 inches
Average Under Specified:	0.511 inch	Average Over Specified:	0.680 inch

1985 Headlap (Asphalt Bitumen)

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Difference From Specified (inch)	Number Samples (Frequency)	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Difference
		~~~~~~~	
under <u>+</u> 0.25	302	302	45.6
<u>+</u> 0.50	157	459	69.3
<u>+</u> 0.75	54	513	77.5
<u>+</u> 1.00	52	565	85.3
<u>+</u> 1.25	12	577	87:2
over <u>+</u> 1.25	85	662	100.0
	662		
Mean Headlap:	2.099 inches	Standard Deviati	on: 0.818 inch
Mean Difference:	0.529 inch	Standard Deviati of Differenc	
Minimum Variance	: 0.00 inch	Maximum Variance	: 4.50 inches
Average Under Specified:	0.412 inch	Average Over Specified:	0.656 inch

#### 1982-1985 Headlap (Asphalt Bitumen)

Difference From Specified (inch)	Number Samples (Frequency)	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Difference
under <u>+</u> 0.25	693	693	41.1
<u>+</u> 0.50	440	1133	67.2
<u>+</u> 0.75	141	1274	75.6
<u>+</u> 1.00	127	1401	83.1
<u>+</u> 1.25	47	1448	85.9
over <u>+</u> 1.25	238  1686	1686	100.0
Mean Headlap:	2.095 inches	Standard Deviat:	ion: 0.921 inch
Mean Difference	: 0.585 inch	Standard Deviat	· •
Minimum Variance	e: 0.00 inch	Maximum Variance	e: 6.70 inches
Average Under Specified:	0.470 inch	Average Over Specified:	0.711 inch

1982
Total Aggregate Quantity
(Asphalt Bitumen)

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
undon . E	8	8	14.0
under <u>+</u> 5	O	0	14.0
<u>+</u> 10	5	13	22.8
<u>+</u> 15	5	18	31.6
<u>+</u> 20	6	24	42.1
<u>+</u> 25	4	28	49.1
<u>+</u> 30	5	33	57.9
<u>+</u> 35	6	39	68.4
<u>+</u> 40	5	44	77.2
over <u>+</u> 40	13	57	100.0
	57		
_			-
Mean Variand	ee: 25.7%	Standard Devi	ation: 16.7%
Minimum Vari	iance: 0.0%	Maximum Varia	nce: 65.6%
Average Unde Specified		Average Over Specified:	20.6%

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1983 Total Aggregate Quantity (Asphalt Bitumen)

Percen Varian From Specif	ce	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	30	30	22.7
,	<u>+</u> 10	26	56	42.4
,	<u>+</u> 15	14	70	53.0
	<u>+</u> 20	12	82	62.1
	<u>+</u> 25	7	89	67.4
	<u>+</u> 30	7	96	72.7
	<u>+</u> 35	8	104	78.8
	<u>+</u> 40	8	112	84.8
over	<u>+</u> 40	20  132	132	100.0

Mean Variance:	21.1%	Standard Deviation:	21.6%
Minimum Variance:	0.0%	Maximum Variance:	136.5%
Average Under Specified:	17.2%	Average Over Specified:	24.2%

1984
Total Aggregate Quantity
(Asphalt Bitumen)

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
	~~~~~		
under <u>+</u> 5	14	14	15.1
<u>+</u> 10	9	23	24.7
± 15	9	32	34.4
<u>+</u> 20	8	40	43.0
± 25	8	48	51.6
<u>+</u> 30	5	53	57.0
± 35	16	69	74.2
<u>+</u> 40	8	77	82.8
over <u>+</u> 40	16	93	100.0
	93		
Mean Variance	: 29.8%	Standard Devi	ation: 31.3%
Minimum Varia	nce: 0.4%	Maximum Varia	nce: 160.5%
Average Under Specified:	19.1%	Average Over Specified:	38.2%

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1985 Total Aggregate Quantity (Asphalt Bitumen)

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under ± 5	34	34	11.0
<u>+</u> 10	51	85	27.6
<u>+</u> 15	39	124	40.3
<u>+</u> 20	27	151	49.0
<u>+</u> 25	26	177	57.5
<u>+</u> 30	29	206	66.9
± 35	21	227	73.7
<u>+</u> 40	15	242	78.6
over <u>+</u> 40	66 308	308	100.0

Mean Variance:	26.2%	Standard Deviation:	22.8%
Minimum Variance:	0.0%	Maximum Variance:	190.3%
Average Under Specified:	2.8%	Average Over Specified:	30.3%

1982-1985 Total Aggregate Quantity (Asphalt Bitumen)

Perce Varia From Speci	nce	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	86	86	14.6
	<u>+</u> 10	91	177	30.0
	<u>+</u> 15	67	244	41.4
	<u>+</u> 20	53	297	50.3
	<u>+</u> 25	45	342	58.0
	<u>+</u> 30	46	388	65.8
	<u>+</u> 35	51	439	74.4
	<u>+</u> 40	36	475	80.5
over	<u>+</u> 40	115	590	100.0
		590		

Mean Variance:	25.6%	Standard Deviation:	23.7%
Minimum Variance:	0.0%	Maximum Variance:	190.3%
Average Under Specified:	20.8%	Average Over Specified:	29.7%

1982-1985 Total Aggregate Quantity 400 Pounds Per Square (Asphalt Bitumen)

Percent Variance From Specified		Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	66	66	15.5
	<u>+</u> 10	73	139	32.6
	<u>+</u> 15	49	188	44.1
	<u>+</u> 20	42	230	54.0
	<u>+</u> 25	27	257	60.3
	<u>+</u> 30	32	289	67.8
	<u>+</u> 35	31	320	75.1
	± 40	21	341	80.0
over	<u>+</u> 40	85	426	100.0
		426		

Sample Mean: 447.741bs/sq	Standard Deviation:	138.341bs/sq
Sample Variance from 400 lb/sq: 25.76%	Standard Deviation of Variance:	25 . 96%
Minimum Variance: 0.00%	Maximum Variance:	190.25%
Average Under Specified: 17.74%	Average Over Specified:	30.88%

1982-1985 Total Aggregate Quantity 300 Pounds Per Square (Asphalt Bitumen)

Perce Varia From Speci	nce	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	4	4	17.4
	<u>+</u> 10	4	8	34.8
	<u>+</u> 15	5	13	56.5
	<u>+</u> 20	1	14	60.9
	<u>+</u> 25	1	15	65.2
	<u>+</u> 30	1	16	69.6
	<u>+</u> 35	3	19	82.6
	± 40	1	20	87.0
over	± 40	3 23	23	100.0

Sample Mean: 334.	821bs/sq St	andard Deviation:	70.671bs/sq
Sample Variance from 300 lb/sq: 19.		andard Deviation of Variance:	16.80%
Minimum Variance: 1.	17% Max	imum Variance:	65.57%
Average Under Specified: 10.		rage Over pecified:	25.87%

C. Coal Tar Analysis Results

Coal Tar Top Pour 1982

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u> 5	2	2	6.7
<u>+</u> 10	3	5	16.7
<u>+</u> 15	5	10	33.3
<u>+</u> 20	0	10	33.3
<u>+</u> 25	0	18	33.3
<u>+</u> 30	2	12	40.0
<u>+</u> 35	74	16	53.3
<u>+</u> 40	2	18	60.0
over <u>+</u> 40	12	30	100.0
	30		
Mean Variance:	38.22%	Standard Devi	ation: 29.26%
Minimum Varian	nce: 0.00%	Maximum Varia	nce: 112.00%
Average Under Specified:	21.35%	Average Over Specified:	51.13%

Coal Tar Top Pour

Percent Varianc From Specifi	e e	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u>	5	25	25	20.2
<u>+</u>	10	20	45	36.3
<u>+</u>	15	23	68	54.8
<u>+</u>	20	13	81	65.3
<u>+</u>	25	6	87	70.2
<u>+</u>	30	9	96	77.4
<u>+</u>	35	3	99	79.8
<u>+</u>	40	6	105	84.7
over <u>+</u>	40	19 124	124	100.0

Mean Variance:	29.60%	Standard Deviation:	50.59%
Minimum Variance:	0.14%	Maximum Variance:	318.67%
Average Under Specified:	18.22%	Average Over Specified:	40.26%

Coal Tar Top Pour

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u> 5	42	42	11.4
<u>+</u> 10	49	91	24.7
<u>+</u> 15	57	148	40.2
<u>+</u> 20	40	188	51.1
<u>+</u> 25	33	221	60.1
<u>+</u> 30	28	249	67.7
<u>+</u> 35	26	275	74.7
<u>+</u> 40	19	294	79.9
over <u>+</u> 40	74 368	368	100.0

Mean Variance:	36.34%	Standard Deviation.	51.64%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	365.33%
Average Under Specified:	20.06%	Average Over Specified:	53.53%

Coal Tar Top Pour 1985

Percent Variance From Specified		Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	13	13	10.2
	<u>+</u> 10	20	33	26.0
	<u>+</u> 15	11	44	34.6
	<u>+</u> 20	12	56	44.1
	<u>+</u> 25	14	70	55.1
	<u>+</u> 30	14	84	66.1
	<u>+</u> 35	6	90	70.9
	<u>+</u> 40	10	100	78.7
over	<u>+</u> 40	27	127	100.0
		127		
Mean	Variance:	28.79%	Standard Devi	ation: 27.87%
Minim	um Varian	ce: 0.27%	Maximum Varia	nce: 156.57%
	ge Under ecified:	26.68%	Average Over Specified:	32.38%

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Coal Tar Top Pour 1982-1985

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u>	5 82	82	12.6
<u>+</u> 1	0 92	174	26.8
<u>+</u> 1	5 96	270	41.6
<u>+</u> 2	0 65	335	51.6
<u>+</u> 2	5 53	388	59.8
<u>+</u> 3	0 53	441	68.0
<u>+</u> 3	5 39	480	74.0
<u>+</u> 4	0 37	517	79.7
over <u>+</u> 4	0 132 649	649	100.0
		•	

Mean Variance:	33.66%	Standard Deviation:	46.89%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	365.33%
Average Under Specified:	20.94%	Average Over Specified:	46.83%

Coal Tar Interply 1982

Percen Varian From Specif	ce	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	12	12	30.8
	<u>+</u> 10	5	17	43.6
	<u>+</u> 15	4	21	53.8
	<u>+</u> 20	2	23	59.0
	<u>+</u> 25	4	27	69.2
	<u>+</u> 30	1	28	71.8
	<u>+</u> 35	0	28	71.8
	<u>+</u> 40	2	30	76.9
over	<u>+</u> 40	9	39	100.0
		39		
Mean V	ariance:	21.10%	Standard Devi	ation: 20.63%
Minimu	m Varianc	e: 0.40%	Maximum Varia	nce: 78.50%

Average Over

Specified:

32.96%

2555500

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Average Under

Specified:

5.74%

Coal Tar Interply 1983

Percer Variar From Specif	nce	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	17	17	13.6
	<u>+</u> 10	15	32	25.6
	<u>+</u> 15	16	48	38.4
	<u>+</u> 20	7	55	44.0
	<u>+</u> 25	6	6 1	48.8
	± 30	9	70	56.0
	<u>+</u> 35	6	76	60.8
	± 40	6	82	65.6
over	<u>+</u> 40	43 125	125	100.0

Mean Variance:	31.05%	Standard Deviation:	25.22%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	122.00%
Average Under Specified:	7.18%	Average Over Specified:	36.44%

Coal Tar Interply

Percer Varian From Specia	nce	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	64	64	17.3
	<u>+</u> 10	52	116	31.4
	<u>+</u> 15	73	189	51.2
	<u>+</u> 20	38	227	61.5
	<u>+</u> 25	50	277	75.1
	<u>+</u> 30	34	311	84.3
	<u>+</u> 35	21	332	90.0
	<u>+</u> 40	19	351	95.1
over	<u>+</u> 40	18 369	369	100.0

Mean Variance:	17.52%	Standard Deviation:	12.43%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	76.40%
Average Under Specified:	16.20%	Average Over Specified:	19.09%

Coal Tar Interply

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Sample		e Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u> 5	21	21	14.9
<u>+</u> 10	27	48	34.0
<u>+</u> 15	8	56	39.7
<u>+</u> 20	15	7 1	50.4
<u>+</u> 25	10	81	57.4
<u>+</u> 30	12	93	66.0
<u>+</u> 35	9	102	72.3
<u>+</u> 40	11	113	80.1
over <u>+</u> 40	28	141	100.0
	141		

Mean Variance:	24.89%	Standard Deviation:	20.11%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	97.00%
Average Under Specified:	12.16%	Average Over Specified:	29.10%

Coal Tar Interply 1982-1985

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u> 5	114	114	1.98
<u>+</u> 10	99	213	31.6
<u>+</u> 15	101	314	46.6
<u>+</u> 20	62	376	55.8
<u>+</u> 25	70	446	66.2
<u>+</u> 30	56	502	74.5
<u>+</u> 35	36	538	79.8
<u>+</u> 40	38	576	85.5
over <u>+</u> 40	98	674	100.0
	674		
Mean Variance:	21.78%	Standard Devia	ation: 18.38%

Maximum Variance:

Average Over Specified:

122.00%

26.95%

0.00%

14.29%

Minimum Variance:

Average Under Specified:

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1982 Headlap (Coal Tar Bitumen)

From	Number Samples (Frequency)	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Difference
under <u>+</u> 0.25	8	8	20.5
± 0.50	9	17	43.6
± 0.90	7	'1	15.0
<u>+</u> 0.75	2	19	48.7
<u>+</u> 1.00	14	23	59.0
<u>+</u> 1.25	2	25	64.1
over <u>+</u> 1.25	14	39	100.0
	39		
Mean Headlap:	2.46 inches	Standard Deviati	on: 1.31 inches
Mean Difference:	1.04 inches	Standard Deviation of Difference	
Minimum Variance:	0.00 inch	Maximum Variance	e: 3.40 inches
Average Under Specified:	0.67 inch	Average Over Specified:	1.33 inches

1983 Headlap (Coal Tar Bitumen)

Difference From Specified (inch)	Number Samples (Frequency)		Cummulative Percent Within Difference
under <u>+</u> 0.25	37	37	30.1
<u>+</u> 0.50	28	65	52.8
<u>+</u> 0.75	16	81	65.9
<u>+</u> 1.00	15	96	78.0
<u>+</u> 1.25	7	103	83.7
over <u>+</u> 1.25	20 123	123	100.0
	5		
Mean Headlap:	1.95 inches	Standard Deviati	on: 0.88 inch
Mean Difference:	0.66 inch	Standard Deviati of Differenc	-
Minimum Variance	: 0.00 inch	Maximum Variance	: 2.40 inches
Average Under Specified:	0.62 inch	Average Over Specified:	0.72 inch

1984 Headlap (Coal Tar Bitumen)

Difference From Specified (inch)		Number Samples (Frequency)		Number		Cummulative Percent Within Difference		
under	+ 0.25	136	,)	136		3	37.6	
•	<u>+</u> 0.50	118		254			0.2	
:	<u>+</u> 0.75	31		285	;	7	8.7	
<u>:</u>	<u>+</u> 1.00	33	3	318	3	8	37.8	
:	<u>+</u> 1.25	9)	327	,	9	0.3	
over	<u>+</u> 1.25	35 362		362	2	10	0.00	
Mean H	eadlap:	2.03	inches	Standard	Neviation	on:	0.83	inch
Mean D	ifference:	0.53	inch		d Deviatio Difference		0.64	inch
Minimu	ш Variance:	0.00	inch	Maximum	Variance	:	5.60	inches
	e Under cified:	0.43	inch	Average Specifie			0.68	inch

1985 Headlap (Coal Tar Bitumen)

From	Number Samples (Frequency)		Cummulative Percent Within Difference
under <u>+</u> 0.25	43	43	31.2
<u>+</u> 0.50	42	85	61.6
<u>+</u> 0.75	8	93	67.4
<u>+</u> 1.00	16	109	79.0
<u>+</u> 1.25	4	113	81.9
over <u>+</u> 1.25	25 138	138	100.0
Mean Headlap:	2.17 inches	Standard Deviati	on: 1.20 inches
Mean Difference:	0.75 inch	Standard Deviation of Difference	
Minimum Variance:	0.00 inch	Maximum Variance	: 5.90 inches
Average Under Specified:	0.64 inch	Average Over Specified:	0.83 inch

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1982-1985 Headlap (Coal Tar Bitumen)

From	Number Samples (Frequency)	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Difference
under <u>+</u> 0.25	224	224	33.8
<u>+</u> 0.50	197	421	63.6
<u>+</u> 0.75	57	478	72.2
<u>+</u> 1.00	68	546	82.5
<u>+</u> 1.25	22	568	85.8
over <u>+</u> 1.25	94	662	100.0
	662		
Mean Headlap:	2.07 inches	Standard Deviati	on: 0.97 inch
Mean Difference:	0.63 inch	Standard Deviati of Differenc	
Minimum Variance:	0.00 inch	Maximum Variance	: 5.90 inches
Average Under Specified:	0.51 inch	Average Over Specified:	0.77 inch

AND SECRETARY SERVICES SECRETARY SERVICES SECRETARY SECRETARY INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTY OF

Total Aggregate Quantity (Coal Tar Bitumen) 1982

Percent Variance From Specified	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u> 5	5	5	20.0
<u>+</u> 10	1	6	24.0
<u>+</u> 15	2	8	32.0
<u>+</u> 20	6	. 14	56.0
<u>+</u> 25	1	15	60.0
<u>+</u> 30	4	19	76.0
<u>+</u> 35	0	19	75.0
<u>+</u> 40	4	23	92.0
over <u>+</u> 40	2	25	100.0
	25	•	

CONTROL CONTROL SONTON BOXCOM SONTON CONTROL CONTROL SONTON CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL

Mean Variance:	22.30%	Standard Deviation:	16.44%
Minimum Variance:	1.63%	Maximum Variance:	63.03%
Average Under Specified:	25.70%	Average Over Specified:	20.03%

Total Aggregate Quantity (Coal Tar Bitumen) 1983

Percent Variance From Specified	S	umber amples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under +	5	4	14	14.3
<u>+</u>	10	2	6	21.4
<u>+</u>	15	2	8	28.6
<u>+</u> :	20	3	11	39.3
<u>+</u> :	25	4	15	53.6
<u>+</u> :	30	0	15	53.6
<u>+</u> :	35	1	16	57.1
± 3	40	3	19	67.9
over +	4 O	9	28	100.0
		28		
Mean Var	iance:	39.00%	Standard Deviat	ion: 36.75%
Minimum '	Variance:	0.35%	Maximum Varianc	e: 130.68%
Average i Speci		16.50%	Average Over Specified:	49.67%

Total Aggregate Quantity (Coal Tar Bitumen) 1984

Percent Varianc From Specifi	е	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under +	5	10	10	9.3
<u>+</u>	10	13	23	21.5
±	15	8	31	29.0
<u>+</u>	20	9	40	37.4
<u>+</u>	25	8	48	44.9
<u>+</u>	30	6	54	50.5
<u>+</u>	35	6	60	56.1
<u>+</u>	40	10	70	65.4
over <u>+</u>	40	37 107	107	100.0

Mean Variance:	34.89%	Standard Deviation:	27.05%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	115.50%
Average Under Specified:	23.07%	Average Over Specified:	41.40%

Total Aggregate Quantity (Coal Tar Bitumen) 1985

Perce Varia From Speci	nce	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	0	0	0
	<u>+</u> 10	2	2	6.5
	<u>+</u> 15	1	3	9.7
	<u>+</u> 20	5	8	25.8
	<u>+</u> 25	4	12	38.7
	<u>+</u> 30	0	12	38.7
	<u>+</u> 35	4	16	51.6
	<u>+</u> 40	1	17	54.8
over	<u>+</u> 40	14	31	100.0
		31	•	

Mean Variance:	39.77%	Standard Deviation:	24.75%
Minimum Variance:	6.65%	Maximum Variance:	93.58%
Average Under Specified:	29.22%	Average Over Specified:	42.30%

Total Aggregate Quantity (Coal Tar Bitumen) 1982-1985

Percent Varianc From Specifi		Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under <u>+</u>	5	19	19	9.9
±	10	18	37	19.4
<u>+</u>	15	13	50	26.2
<u>+</u>	20	23	73	38.2
±	25	17	90	47.1
<u>+</u>	30	10	100	52.4
<u>+</u>	35	11	111	58.1
<u>+</u>	40	18	129	67.5
over <u>+</u>	40	62 191	191	100.0

Mean Variance:	34.64%	Standard Deviation:	27.54%
Minimum Variance:	0.00%	Maximum Variance:	130.68%
Average Under Specified:	23.14%	Average Over Specified:	40.30%

Aggregate Quantity - Coal Tar 400 Pounds Per Square 1932-1985

Percen Varian From Specif	ice	Number Samples	Cummulative Number Samples	Cummulative Percent Within Variance
under	<u>+</u> 5	16	16	10.0
	<u>+</u> 10	15	31	19.4
	<u>+</u> 15	12	43	26.9
	<u>+</u> 20	19	62	38.8
	<u>+</u> 25	15	77	48.1
	<u>+</u> 30	8	85	53.1
	<u>+</u> 35	11	96	60.0
	<u>+</u> 40	14	110	68.8
over	<u>+</u> 40	50	160	100.0
		160		

Sample Mean: 489.47 lbs/s	q Standard Deviation:	152.12 lbs/sq
Sample Variance: 34.22%	Standard Deviation: of Variance	27.77%
Minimum Variance: 0.00%	Maximum Variance:	130.68%
Average Under Specified: 18.59%	Average Over Specified:	41.53%

D. <u>Asphalt Sample Data</u>
ASPHALT TEST RESULTS 1982

BASE	FLOOD(1) REQUIRED	bs/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(lbs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
Blyth- ville	120 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 120 120	124.7 38.9 70.7 75.8 34.4 49.2 55.2 80.1 93.3 107.5 101.4 170.1 184.9	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	35.4 31.0 36.8 25.8 21.9 25.0 41.9 35.0 41.9 35.0 21.0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.0 2.0 4.0 3.7 2.6 1.3 2.4 6.8 0.4 2.7 2.8
March	120 60 60 60 60 60 60 100 110 110 110 110	189.3 765.0 156.8 91.8 91.8 91.8 10.0 10.	20555555555555555555555555555555555555	242734.4 22734.4 22734.4 22164.2 2164.2 2164.3 22164.3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-620202190923684072847839193.
Beale	110 60 60 60 60	176.8 53.6 47.0 51.3 60.7	30 30 25 25 25 25	32.9 31.1 33.4 33.8 31.6	2 2 2 2 2	1.8 1.7 1.6

	FLOOD(1)	(ps/sc	INTERPLY(lbs/sq)	HEADLAP((inch)
BASE	REQUIRED	ACTUAL	REQUIRED	ACTUAL	REQUIRED	ACTUAL
Beale	60	41.9	25	35.0	2	1.8
Deale	60	75.6	25	30.2	2	1.4
	60	35.5	25	34.1	2	1.4
Loring	60	69.6	30	44.6	2	3.6
J	60	92.2	30	29.4	2 2	4.6
	60	51.1	30	23.9	2	0.8
	60	103.1	30	25.3	2 2	2.7
	60	139.5	30	24.9	2	2.5
	60	65.0	30	29.3	2	2.3
Vanden-	-	-	25	21.2	2 2	2.0
berg	_	-	25	18.6	2	-
	-	-	25	34.3	2	2.5
	-	-	25 25	27.8	2 2	2.3
	- 60	61.4	25 25	24.7 17.5	2	4.1 1.5
	60	62.5	25 25	18.3		1.0
	60	72.8	25	18.1	2	-
	60	64.3	25	31.2	2 2 2	1.2
	_	_	25	23.1	2	-
Unknown	60	34.0	25	29.3	2 2	6.0
	60	50.2	25	25.5	2	2.3
		-	25	26.4	2	1.8

BASE	FLOOD(1bs		ERPLY(1)	bs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLAP (REQUIRED	inch) ACTUAL
March	110	12127.93805032976296850493690449279651419 8510938205032976296850493690449279651419	2555 005 500 055 000 000 000 000 000 000	725 968 223 550 945762345468 38 08 28 86 57 63 46 58 38 50 18 87 460 52 48 6676 90 92 91 772 26 90 36 27 97 14 32 22 23 32 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222	8.8.8.27.1.20.9.25.8.6.8.9.0.4.4.5.1.4.8.1.0.4.4.3.5.6.3.6.6.4.4.4.8.6.8.9.2.8.1.1.2.2.2.1.1.2.2.2.1.1.1.2.1.2.2.2.1.1.1.2.3.1.2.2.2.1.1.1.2.3.1.2.2.2.1.1.1.2.3.1.2.2.2.1.1.1.2.2.2.1.1.2.3.1.2.2.2.1.1.2.2.2.1.1.2.3.1.2.2.2.1.1.2.2.2.1.1.2.2.2.1.1.2.3.1.2.2.2.1.1.2.2.2.1.1.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.1.1.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.1.1.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.2.2.1.2
March	60 60 60 60 60	48.9 55.8 65.2 43.9 41.2	25 25 25 25 25 25	19.8 25.8 32.0 24.0 22.1 22.3	2 2 2 2	2.9 1.8 1.4 1.0
Pease	60 60	76.9 39.2	22	18.8 18.8	2 2 2	2.9 1.7 2.4

BASE	FLOOD(1)	ACTUAL	INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP (inch) ACTUAL
Pease	60 60 60 60 60	39.6 49.5 23.3 59.0 125.5 32.5	22 22 22 22 22 22 22	21.1 20.3 22.3 19.8 28.2 28.1	2 2 2 2 2 2	1.8 1.9 2.7 1.0 1.9
K.I. Sawyer	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	900958044001589391328840046905502556976697 73348761456139050684124533334022155533715043	33333333333333333333333333333333333333	16779306.0.5205325718983542326839110850 1222333332223222333332223323323323323232222	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	2222232122222112221121121 112122221311122 2222232122221122211

BASE	FLOOD(1bs REQUIRED A	/sq) CTUAL	INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
K.I. Sawyer	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	52.7 55.0 59.0 51.3 43.8 57.8 62.5 51.4	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	32.2 26.3 31.1 27.7 38.9 30.5 30.9 29.5 329.5 326.2 33.6	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.0 2.5 2.5 2.8 1.5 0.7 1.7 2.6 1.8 1.3 2.1
Seymour Johnson	60 1 60 60 60 60 60 1	56.5 56.7 63.5 82.3 79.5 12.4 05.1	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	334.8 24.2 25.2 27.5 22.8 24.1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.8 2.9 1.6 3.0 0.4 1.3
Vanden- berg	60 60 60 60 60 60	60.0 51.0 61.3 82.2 78.1 42.1 41.1	- - - 25 25 25	- - 25.4 23.3 25.3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.0 2.4 1.9 2.1 - 2.5 1.9 2.0
Little Rock	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 75 60 60	49.0 369.0 572.0 851.0 851.0 64	23 23 23 23 23 23 23 25 23 23	27.0 40.7 35.3 25.7 18.0 27.3 37.7 329.3 27.3 27.3 21.0 32.1	2	2.0.33.4.4.5.0.2.4.8.38.6.0 2.1.1.0.2.4.8.38.6.0
Unknown	60 60 60 60 60 60	25.0 25.0 751.8 552.8 557.4 71.4 9	23 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	20.7 30.5 28.2 39.6 32.7 33.4 31.2 29.0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.9 2.5.1 5.1 3.6 3.6 3.6

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sorted REQUIRED ACTU			HEADL AP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	3790 3790 3790 3790 3790 3890 3990 3990 3990 3990 3990 3990 3990 3990 3990 3990 3900 <t< td=""><td>25555555555555555555555555555555555555</td><td>736452887353857175726089388629926946704213749632703610129023593368422872932448644332989180544358</td><td>222222222222222222222222222222222222222</td><td>1634611121111121223222212242122222222222</td></t<>	25555555555555555555555555555555555555	736452887353857175726089388629926946704213749632703610129023593368422872932448644332989180544358	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	1634611121111121223222212242122222222222

BASE	FLOOD(1)	os/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	151023127699497843817429382264710712 650141270 151023127699497843817429382264710712 650141270 15102312769949784355584573755556463334 4479445356	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	883453734845445298480599106890072346369778587966 3555101161214743434815807769594019850427315054979 222333332223323223232322232323232222222	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	304093935831393583434050501713180798661020638934

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BASE	FLOOD(1) REQUIRED	os/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY()	ACTUAL	HEADLAP (REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown		10335857006005567170205 63357554638888818166407899	255555555555555555555555555555555555555	1828583817767557079557731377579736754043970134 222222222333222232333322221233232323232	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	5443506865544455535616540699133013910049070439903

BASE	FLOOD(1) REQUIRED	ACTUAL	INTERPLY(Lbs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLAP ((inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	66000000000000000000000000000000000000	056732529792997799933311140263439017023747879787 05673252979231711222792880021938643184635000419	25555555555555555555555555555555555555	3222122122112212222221221221222121212212	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	211122052211202232222221222222212101111211211

BASE	FLOOD(1b	s/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(Lbs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	782221312870701176520410198971571599113537093361782221312870701176520410198971571599113537093361	255555555555555555555555555555555555555	32223232323322333333333311123321114323221322232122211 3222323232332233333333	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	800309564805100409810643445800338060500501099663

			INTERPLY(lbs/sq)		<pre>HEADLAP(inch)</pre>	
BASE	REQUIRED	ACTUAL	REQUIRED	ACTUAL	REQUIRED	ACTUAL
Unknown	60 60	28.9 31.0	25 25	19.2 39.7	2	2.6

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sq)		bs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLAP (REQUIRED	inch) ACTUAL
March	60 73.8 60 68.8 60 73.6 60 57.6 60 135.6 60 123.8 60 78.6 60 74.8 60 59.6 60 65.6 60 65.6	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	27.8 29.9 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	2.68 7.49 7.10 3.15 7.23 3.30 2.33 2.33 2.33
Dover	52. 60 39. 60 79. 60 60 95. 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	233323233333222222222233334433422333 6.7121628297364256788996367912 2333233333222222222333344333422333	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	23233211100212222321222321315331831
0'Hare		23 23	20.5	2 2	2.8 1.9

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BASE	FLOOD(1 REQUIRED	bs/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP ((inch) ACTUAL
O'Hare	- -	- - -	23 23 23	18.2 19.0 18.3	2 2 2	2.5 2.2 2.0
Loring	120 120 120 120 60 60	209.0 263.0 92.0 177.0 60.0 74.0	30 30 30 30 30 30	27.3 29.3 31.5 31.3 29.5 40.5	2 2 2 2 2 2	2.0 2.2 0.4 2.4 1.2 0.9 2.3
McConnell	120 120 120 120 120 60	124.0 157.0 169.0 190.0 73.0	30 30 30 30 30 23	30.8 33.3 25.3 24.3 29.6	2 2 2 2 2	1.3 1.7 1.5 0.6
	60 60 60 60	64.0 55.0 229.0 118.0 105.0	23 23 23 23 23	24.2 24.5 21.0 20.0 22.5	2 2 2 2 2	5.7 3.6 4.0 1.7 3.9 2.9
Andersen	60000000000000000055555555555555555555	45.0 76.0 276.0 157.	222555555555555555555555555555555555555	231.55.038883083000443670004333 332223222122323333342222322222	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	4.08 0 28 9 7 9 5 1 1 0 6 2 8 3 4 8 8 0 0 3 5 3 3 4 4 2 7 1 2 2 2 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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BASE	FLOOD(1)	ACTUAL	INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
Griffiss	60 60 60	57.0 93.0 77.0	30 30 30	29.5 32.3 24.7	2 2 2	0.6 0.2 1.7
Vanden- burg	- - - 60 60 60 60	57.0 59.0 51.0 24.0 73.0	30 30 30 30 30 25 25 25 25	27.0 34.0 17.0 26.0 30.0 22.0 25.3 23.0 23.3 18.4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1.8 1.9 2.3 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.5 2.2
Unknown	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	44641180951783289 3691222 700 4655445488444576 5565548 756	22222222222222222222222222222222222222	23222222222222222222222222222222222222	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	10681039805841080080359114302499466 43332333331112213213110332222331311

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BASE	FLOOD(1bs.		ERPLY(1)	bs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLAP (REQUIRED	inch) ACTUAL
Unknown		-3	25555555555555555555555555555555555555	7388978648080670027873160001047097746629922031 73889978648080670027873160001047097746629922031 7388997878648080670027873160001047097746629922031	222 222	640555689389040353390638944930080909991590681991 220111203321023211213111112112212121211122222212112

BASE	FLOOD(18	ACTUAL	INTERPLY(I	Lbs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADL AP	(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5739953578889856677975663756888843775656868687877865 57399535788898566779756637568888437756568687877865	25555555555555555555555555555555555555	0.99472719083854396202585364451512462474052230643 2223322213324322223223222332223322233	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	190909351163011435344013133338499868013165318949

BASE	FLOOD(1bs		INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP (
Unknown	600000000000000000000000000000000000000	55.6.0.5.4.6.8.4.2.9.1.6.3.1.1.9.2.8.6.4.6.2.9.6.9.9.8.2 71.8.6.2.9.1.6.3.1.1.9.2.8.6.4.6.2.9.6.9.9.8.2 75.4.6.8.4.2.9.1.6.3.1.1.9.2.8.6.4.6.2.9.6.9.9.8.2 75.4.6.8.4.2.9.1.6.3.1.1.9.2.8.6.4.6.2.9.6.9.9.8.2	255555555555555555555555555555555555555	32132222222222222222222222222222222222	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	395101030560918053501445055250890001600006000000000000000000000000000

BASE	FLOOD(1)	os/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(REQUIRED	ACTUAL	HEADLAP ((inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	6 666666 66666666666666666666666666	87188 070113213159823195191999000872750731403 765779-4475971452217566115172438794875446230798 8465657656644754557555654454557558367	222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 22	869889454760758972743239818315739502657194390045 01273623322233113232798.18315739502657194390045	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	1002552224201221222222222222222222222222

60	8	BASE	FLOOD(1)	bs/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1 REQUIRED	Lbs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
		Unknown	666666666666666666666666666666666666666	565496844756674555467557458136885039290630843	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	0.7.1.08.24.7.1.8.5.06.0.1.7.9.0.96.1.7.3.7.2.1.0.00.7.5.0.8.8.2.1.8.5.5.1.5.36.3.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	006033158040400093355910500400081505105008011010 20222722202202012222122302302212202222122222
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ቬ ኒት ፲፫ሬኒስቴ ያኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒ		፲ ጵ ር አፈት የተመሰ	<mark>ዀዄኯዄ</mark> ኯዄኯጜኯጜኯጜ	เรือกลุ่วเการ์ <u>เ</u> ลอเรียก		of the following	ari ari ari ari ari ari ari ari	%. \$\$\.\\$\.\\$\.\\$\.\\$\.\

BASE	FLOOD(1b	s/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP (inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	62031842294927972211117550605944760182470889783667 928964325271170472344900365233371550624359336684338 6575856557554566546585556584655558554456553225449	22222222222222222222222222222222222222	0152071718140759224937852218615288337864871646263 01222122222222222221212212212222222222	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	58495431311834303881005094059009496110333303530465 212122223212122221220221222122122122223222232221220123

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BASE	FLOOD(1t		INTERPLY()	ACTUAL	HEADLAP (inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	78755646555556456486877586665778666696466545585 78755646555556486877586666966658537666696466545585	255555555555555555555555555555555555555	24311332223332233322222232222233212133222222	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	305690000881911826460904855118340530090141069863

BASE	FLOOD(1b	s/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP ((inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	189066615064021858184238149101277008763216440300 189066615064021858184238149101277008763216440300	255555555555555555555555555555555555555	471928043537117629857360711897499863556582477232 4017783261350803534403717186231533699884894435896 322333332222222222322332232333332222222		880090855056908888310149500364399990130810453305 112212121321111122222133332222111122221122122

BASE	FLOOD(18	ACTUAL	INTERPLY(lbs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	-66666666666666666666666666666666666666	993267704 -8758642935	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	33061708406857203606743945395591603528366763379 067506543223434688239445994000211576436289199823	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	01.2234223102112102122222222022222222222222

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BASE	FLOOD(1 REQUIRED	bs/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY()	ACTUAL	HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
March	150 60 60 60 60	36.1 85.3 59.7 101.0 106.2	25 25 25 25 25	29.5 23.3 27.2 23.7 27.2	2 2 2 2 2	2.4 1.0 2.6 2.6 1.9
Milwaukee	- 50 60	- 185.7 173.9	23 23 23 23	23.6 24.5 25.3 27.4	2 2 2 2	2.1 2.7 1.9
Platts- burgh	00000055000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	33333333333335555555553333333333333333	12297.6.2051.6.2367401821512001.273497.590.002 12297.6.6.367401821512001.273497.590.002 12211122112212122122122122122122122122	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22121.1888.06379138210808928616001393027 221211222122122121121122112221222

BASE	FLOOD(11	os/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY()	ACTUAL	HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
Platts- burgh	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	89.0 59.0 59.0 318.0 528.0 528.0 529.0 539.0 549.0	23 25 23 25 23 25 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	18.9 19.7 18.5 18.1 35.1 21.6 19.1 19.7 20.4 22.9 19.7 20.2 20.2	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	1.8 1.9 2.1 1.9 2.8 2.9 2.0 1.8 2.9 2.1 2.6 1.8 2.1
Andersen	60 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 12	298.0 100.0 10	222	20.66.73.92.91.35.23.15.22.56.8.31.8.78.1.8.56.22.23.23.23.23.23.23.1.8.78.1.8.56.22.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	22.00.62.90.0 1.00.62.90.0 1.22.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.1.2

BASE	FLOOD(1bs	s/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP ((inch) ACTUAL
Andersen	120 120 120 120 120	242.0 89.0 272.0 150.0 96.0 109.0	25 25 25 25 25 25 25	27.8 32.5 17.9 16.8 19.4 22.6 23.4	2 2 2 2 2 2	1.6 1.8 1.2 1.8 1.9 2.2
Blythe- ville Whiteman	60 - - - -	40.0 58.0 - - -	25 25 25 25 25 25 25	21.1 18.1 15.8 21.3 21.9 33.6 38.8	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.6 2.5 1.9 0.8 3.5 2.3
Vanden- burg	60 60 60 60	43.0 50.0 80.0 69.0 108.0	25 25 25 25 25	21.3 27.8 24.3 27.3 21.6	2 2 2 2 2	2.0 2.4 1.9 1.5
Andersen	120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	102.00000000000000000000000000000000000	255555555555555555555555555555555555555	20.7 19.4 126.8 27.9 126.5 127.9 120.8 120	222 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3.4.1.5.3.2.9.1.6.7.9.5.2.1.8.0.1.1.6.1.1.0.0.3.0.2.2.2.1.2.1.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2

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BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sq REQUIRED ACTU			HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
Andersen	120 101. 120 129. 120 74. 120 55. 120 70. 120 67. 120 199. 120 109. 120 111. 120 101. 120 177. 120 239. 120 145. 120 130. 120 148. 120 118. 120 118. 120 118. 120 118. 120 118. 120 129. 120 129. 120 129. 120 129. 120 129. 120 129. 120 129. 120 129. 120 129. 120 138. 120 138. 120 138. 120 138. 120 139. 120 100. 120 38. 120 90. 120 100. 120 38. 120 96. 120 105. 120 96. 120 105. 120 105. 120 105. 120 105. 120 105. 120 105. 120 105. 120 105. 120 105. 120 105. 120 105. 120 105. 120 105.	25555555555555555555555555555555555555	212163.59204183447304595445577438772569613243718 21826635920418363748.5954455577438772569613243718 2192222221212222221212222221212222221122222	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	22223122112213201000122222122322122222222

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	HEADLAP(inch) REQUIRED ACTUAL
Andersen	120 126.0 120 65.0 120 109.0 120 123.0 120 106.0 120 71.0 120 79.0 120 79.0 120 139.0 120 139.0 120 149.0 120 129.0 120 129.0 120 129.0 120 129.0 120 189.0 120 189.0 120 132.0 120 135.6 120 153.6 120 153.6 120 147.0 120 166.0 120 179.0 120 179.0 120 147.0 120 166.0 120 179.0 120 179.0 120 179.0 120 179.0 120 179.0 120 179.0 120 179.0 120	27.7 26.4 27.7 26.1 27.7 26.1 27.7 26.1 27.7 28.1 29.1 20.1	2.4.2.7.8.3.0.1.6.0.1.4.8.3.3.1.3.1.5.9.9.1.0.1.3.6.4.4.4.0.7.8.9.4.3.1.2.6.7.6.8.0.5.0.3.6.9.0.0.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2

BASE	FLOOD(lbs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	HEADLAP(inch) REQUIRED ACTUAL
Platts- burgh	60 100.0 60 99.0 60 68.0 60 56.0 60 44.0 60 55.0 60 49.0 60 138.0 75 36.0 75 52.0 75 43.0 75 45.0 60 64.0 75 59.0 75 59.0 7	23	1.8 9.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.8 1.6 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Griffiss	60 84.0 60 24.0 60 61.0 60 67.4 60 67.4 60 53.0 60 60 56.0 60 91.0 60 155.0 60 129.0 60 129.0 60 129.0 60 131.0 60 31.0 60 31.0 60 31.0 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	18.4 20.8 21.6 22.6 23.2	1.8 1.8 1.7 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0

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BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sq REQUIRED ACTU		(lbs/sq) ED ACTUAL	HEADLAP (inch) ACTUAL
Griffiss	60 78. 60 64. 60 32. 60 37. 60 90. 60 106. 60 65. 60 39. 60 41. 60 39. 60 100. 60 157. 60 74. 60 89. 60 68.	0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23	20.0 20.4 20.6 23.9 20.3 25.6 21.8 22.6 20.1 19.7 18.0 22.8 37.0 34.0 32.1	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	4.1 1.6 1.9 2.3 1.9 3.8 2.1 3.0 0.6 2.9 1.7
Vanden- berg	60 42. 60 163. 60 166. 60 181. 60 185. 60 139. 60 93. 60 149. 60 106. 60 109. 60 73. 60 90. 60 59. 60 46.	0 23 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25	32.9 26.3 21.3 26.0 37.0 25.8 21.0 25.3 26.0 30.6 30.6 27.3 21.3 21.3 21.3 21.3 21.3 21.3 21.3 21	2	2.0 33.2 2.1 5.2 3.0 6.7 4.0 0.6 0.1 9.7 1.7
Unknown	60 61. 60 46. 60 67. 60 78. 60 47. 60 59. 60 68. 60 61. 60 55. 60 68. 60 64.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	19.3 25.3 31.5 26.9 27.2 23.1 26.5 27.0 28.4 214.3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.5 3.1 2.6 4.8 4.3 2.1 1.8

BASE	FLOOD(1t	actual	INTERPLY(Lbs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLAP ((inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	7576585578766688668576556655666 21407212718782735 7237424977293558997889509746 21407212718782735 757658557876668866857655665566 2555554555957768876	255555555555555555555555555555555555555	038626387217831247224026248116098789452084250458 113833612696730424252295472327241376086476732935 11383322333432233332222222132222222233	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	114110060616304964590309046055630868013150898033

BASE	FLOOD(1b	s/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP (inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	6 - 0 000000000000000000000000000000	8 77342008125041 - 746112270153982067667 4775967755669986 6888676964865569758152318 20	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	998 346 951 9348 92554 1588886868 3555678 95 3846 99003008 099051 1590544 33495524 360686250924628721984221781 2223332 222222222222222222222222223232342233112242122	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	121221212211211201121222111122222112222113222111222211122221113113

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			ASPE	HALT TEST F	RESULTS	1985	
	7105	FLOOD(1)	os/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1	bs/sq)	HEADLAP(REQUIRED	inch) ACTUAL
	BASE Unknown	REQUIRED 60	50.7	25	28.8		
	Unknown	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	10612569051191170869450703144526534451515106125690511911708694507031445553374515151	25555555555555555555555555555555555555	0.00497164656296068407499299055797747553603 232322224233232323232322233222222221122222222	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	5610000990464833333589099156210688043049840801 3222200110222333332312211321340221233221332122
**************************************		60 60 60 60 60	53.9 56.0 53.1 65.7 52.0 87.5 62.8	25 25 25 25 25 25	22.5 21.4 28.8 38.7 25.1 33.9	2 2 2 2 2 2	1.8 2.0 2.1 1.3 0.0 0.5
				169			
<u> </u>							

BASE	FLOOD(18 REQUIRED	os/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	166666666666666666666666666666666666666	51230 18557668650906135268140412 827340145557668650906135268140412 8354 573417388364737865588666744 8746 4956	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	233004538921825562580485784096504070944214907873 23300453892122122122222221218590297915610083 241222122212221221212222222221218590297915610083	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	683093080841641598036519133499015386100800685033 323021010102222120101124211241222211220102113322

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/ REQUIRED AC		ERPLY(1)	os/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLAP(REQUIRED	inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	24695 5666 5544 53866 646 5996 556 7669 6666 6666 6666 6666 6666	181999761838569748678280631867224 1083172676546	22222222222222222222222222222222222222	11999477467886046744240675333221223223322332233422222 00597564357747532352717239392423322332233322333223332233322333	222222222222222222222222222222222222	2111112112111221211132221201232113322111211211311213

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BASE	FLOOD(lbs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUA	INTERPLY(lbs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	HEADLAP(inch) REQUIRED ACTUAL
Unknown	1.7.4.2.6.4.70.2.0.0.7.32.5.5.8.3.6.2.1.0.3.1.6.1.2.4.7.3.7.8.4.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.3.3.6.2.1.0.3.1.6.1.2.4.7.3.7.8.4.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.3.1.6.1.2.4.7.3.7.8.4.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.4.3.1.6.1.2.4.7.3.7.8.4.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.3.8.8.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.5.4.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.2.1.2.4.2.9.1.1.4.9.5.2.2.1.2.4.2.9.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	2031332521333211222222222222222222222222

BASE	FLOOD(1)	ACTUAL	INTERPLY(ACTUAL	HEADLAP REQUIRED	(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	915746.5.4.377.97774.777 91578658.6.5.4.377.97774.777 9138.4.8.6.8.138.6.11 91578658.6.5.4.377.97774.777 9138.4.8.6.8.138.6.11 91578658.6.8.138.6.11	25555555555555555555555555555555555555	28107.9.25223331972004.9186257929147 28107.9.25223331972004.9186257929147 28107.9.25223331972004.9186257929147	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	35.33.96.0.1.1.66.8.8.90.4.35.5.31.5.30.0.00.31.10.03.8.8.4.9.5.0.3 2222122212133133136322100222222222222222

AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen) Quantity(lbs/sq) Embedment Embedment(%) Required Actual(lbs/sq) Required Base Actual Actual 60 94.4 700 734.8 639.8 Blythville 400 228.9 195.0 60 85.2 400 197.4 60 77.1 255.9 400 254.9 95.8 266.0 60 287.9 400 193.1 60 67.0 60 400 329.7 223.0 67.6 60 400 198.8 153.8 77.4 400 285.3 148.5 60 400 278.0 162.1 60 58.3 400 156.6 60 233.1 36.8 60.8 60 400 164.8 800 751.3 60 97.9 767.6 798.8 800 800.0 60 98.7 60 800 768.5 765.0 99.5 265.7 66 100.0 March 300 265.7 496.7 66 100.0 300 496.7 284.4 66 300 296.5 95.9 303.8 407.8 66 74.5 300 300 262.3 257.0 60 98.0 94.1 300 279.9 263.4 60 300 356.0 343.2 60 96.4 300 бO 83.3 236.7 197.1 284.6 284.6 60 400 100.0 525 309.6 100 93.0 333.0 525 462.1 462.1 100 100.0 345 458.4 458.4 100 100.0 345 437.1 437.1 100 100.0 483 447.8 100.0 447.8 100 423.5 345 423.5 100 100.0 345 201.5 201.5 100 100.0 345 346.0 346.0 100 100.0 345 353.2 353.2 100 100.0 345 172.6 100 240.1 100 297.2 100.0 345 297.2 100 345 212.1 100 345 263.0 100 345 285.8 100 345 226.0 100 345 319.7 319.7 100 100.0 348.9 483 100.0 348.9 100 483 391.3 391.3 100 100.0 400 147.4 50 62.0 Beale 237.9 400 267.0 186.1 50 69.7 400 205.1 157.9 50 77.0 400 207.0 151.8 50 73.3 222.7 162.8 50 400 73.1 181.4 400 255.9 50 70.9

127.9

50

58.1

220.1

AGGREGATE	(Asphalt	Bitumen)
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	Quantity(lbs/sq)	Embedment	Embedment(%)	
Base	Required	Actual	Actual(lbs/sq)	Required	Actual
Loring	400	472.5	250.5	50	53.0
	400	499.7	284.0	50	56.8
	400	474.4	230.5	50	48.6
	400	603.2	387.5	50	64.2
	300	305.8	-	60	70.8
	300	326.7	-	60	68.0
	300	330.3	-	60	77.9
	300	320.7	223.6	60	69.7

AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen)							
_	Quantity(Embedment	Embedme	nt(%) Actual		
Base	Required	Actual	Actual(lbs/sq)	Required	Accuar		
March	345	313.9	-	100	100.0		
	345	347.1	-	100	100.0		
	345	325.1	- h - h	100	100.0		
	483 483	497.4 296.5	497.4 296.5	100 100	100.0 100.0		
	345	471.5	2 -	100	100.0		
	345	402.8	-	100	100.0		
	483	444.7	444.7	100	100.0		
	483	581.2	487.7	100	83.9		
	483	423.4	423.4	100 100	100.0 100.0		
	345 345	420.2 350.2	_	100	100.0		
	483	533.7	365.3	100	68.4		
	483	284.5	196.8	100	69.2		
	483	337.0	295.9	100	87.8		
	483 483	329.4	269.7 125.7	100 100	81.8 37.0		
	483 483	339.1 250.5	250.5	100	100.0		
	483	304.9	304.9	100	100.0		
	483	747.7	547.7	100	73.3		
	483	587.3	299.1	100	50.9 64.4		
	483 483	774.9 226.7	498.9 181.7	100 100	80.0		
	483	827.3	407.5	100	49.3		
	483	722.7	227.9	100	31.5		
	483	705.8	433.3	100	61.4		
	483	588.3	398.0 540.3	100 100	67.7 72.4		
	483 483	746.5 415.8	270.3	100	65.6		
	483	620.2	358.6	100	57.8		
	483	492.8	274.1	100	55.6		
	483	514.5	359.6	100	69.9		
	483 483	509.5 657.5	244.8 329.0	100 100	48.0 50.0		
	483	655.5	405.1	100	61.8		
	483	406.4	223.9	100	55.0		
	483	548.3	200.0	100	36.5		
	483	549.7	362.6	100	66.0		
	400 400	259.3 494.7	125 0 316.9	60 60	48.2 64.1		
	400	636.0	200.8	60	31.5		
	400	691.0	275.0	60	39.8		
	400	654.5	242.5	60	37.1		
	400	565.6	286.3	60	50.0		
	400 400	698.0 636.6	219.0 295.7	60 60	31.4 46.5		
	400	469.1	327.5	60	69.8		
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	AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen)					
Base	Quantity(Required	Actual	Embedment Actual(lbs/sq)	Embedme Required	Actual	
Pease	400 400 400 400 400 400	377.1 438.5 271.3 196.6 433.2 461.6	298.9 216.4 234.9 196.6 158.4 309.3	60 60 60 60 60	79.0 49.4 86.6 100.0 36.6 67.0	
K.I. Sawyer	400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400	701.2 403.4 4760.7 3625.1 3625.1 30947.5 4358.7 367.7	377.0 149.4 216.1 328.8 322.4 298.8 284.4 306.6 196.6 276.8 316.1 334.3 246.9 294.3	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	53.25.29.09.84.05.78.829.54.05.78.829.75.76.91.	
	400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400	392.6 392.6 341.6 37	257.0 323.9 292.0 182.5 198.3 157.7 268.6 253.2 242.4 253.8 199.2 125.7 195.4 166.6 245.1	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	65.36.0 778.0.75.938.16.68 40.421.66.85.4 40.425.4	
	400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400	400.3 401.4 412.2 394.3 381.1 396.5 406.1 383.0 366.3 301.7 385.1	263.5 274.8 254.9 312.9 265.2 213.7 232.0 293.4 269.2 241.6 225.2	60 60 60 60 60 60 60	65.8 68.5 69.4 69.9 57.6 53.4 73.3 76.5 76.5	

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AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen) Embedment(%) Quantity(lbs/sq) Embedment Required Actual Actual(lbs/sq) Base Required Actual K.I. 400 435.6 340.3 60 78.1 400 376.9 292.4 60 Sawyer 77.6 60 400 72.1 279.1 201.1 400 405.8 229.4 60 56.5 400 60 74.0 424.4 312.2 400 407.7 60 80.0 325.0 400 413.3 60 302.0 73.0 400 384.6 256.2 60 66.6 400 244.8 60 64.9 377.2 60 82.6 400 331.6 274.0 60 62.0 400 323.1 Seymour 522.4 367.5 439.6 400 60 62.8 Johnson 400 60 30.7 400 60 385.5 49.9 84.8 400 397.5 60 400 503.7 60 89.3 400 470.3 60 89.9 35.5 42.3 400 546.3 194.0 60 Vanden-400 468.4 60 197.9 berg 38.8 400 517.4 200.6 60 60 57.7 400 514.5 297.1 400 60 50.2 521.0 261.5 400.3 60 400 209.9 52.4 400 189.9 60 56.4 335.9 400 60 69.0 Little 534.0 60 Rock 400 479.0 73.0 400 435.0 946.0 60 82.0 400 60 30.0 60 74.0 400 400.0 60 400 395.0 72.0 400 389.0 60 81.0 400 263.0 60 81.0 400 257.0 60 93.0 60 400 229.0

400

400

400

400

362.0

447.0

342.0

506.0

90.0

89.0

46.0

93.0

60

60

60

	AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen)				
_	Quantity(Embedment	Embedme	
Base	Required	<u>Actual</u>	Actual(lbs/sq)	Required	<u>Actual</u>
March	400	981.2	346.4	60	35.3
	400	328.8	268.0	60	81.5
	400	394.3	319.6	60	81.1
	400	542.9	378.0	60	69.6
	400	488.4	395.5	60	81.0
	400 400	696.3	648.6	60 60	93.1 91.2
	400	684.2 551.4	623.9 481.6	60	87.3
	400	480.7	391.9	60	81.5
	400	521.5	499.3	60	95.7
	400	396.6	334.4	60	84.3
	400	430.8	385.4	60	89.5
	400 .	377.6	335.9	60	89.0
	400	401.6	366.2	60	91.2
	400 400	336.4 332.1	269.0 290.5	60 60	83.0 87.5
Dover	700	600.0	110.5	60	42.5
20.0.	700	471.2	204.8	60	43.5
	700	491.8	263.6	60	53.6
	700	593.1	364.7	60	61.5
	700	633.8	312.7	60	49.3
	700	521.2	194.5	60	37.3
	700 700	619.4 441:1	340.8 107.5	60 60	55.0
	700 700	468.8	197.5 267.3	60	44.8 57.0
	700	471.5	303.4	60	64.3
	700	413.9	242.6	60	58.6
	700	479.6	305.2	60	63.6
	525	514.2	152.6	60	30.0
	300	399.5	164.8	60	41.2
	300 300	398.7 428.2	208.4 199.8	60 60	50.0 46.7
	300	401.0	210.8	60	52.6
	700	927.5	715.0	60	77.1
	300	274.5	115.9	60	42.2
	300	438.1	152.6	60	34.8
	300	288.8	155.6	60	53.9
	300	223.1	223.1	60	100.0
	300	334.9 342.1	162.4 242.9	60 60	48.5 71.0
	300 300	286.9	286.9	60	100.0
Loring	700	901.0	_	60	100.0
	700	837.0	-	60	100.0
	700	912.0	-	60	100.0
	700	589.0	-	60	100.0
	400	377.0	· -	60 60	40.0
	400	449.0	-	60	53.0

1984

AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen) Quantity(lbs/sq) Embedment Embedment(%) Actual(lbs/sq) Base Required Actual Required Actual 700 689.0 60 Loring 100.0 958.0 700 60 100.0 700 1032.0 60 95.0 100.0 700 924.0 60 400 McConnell 413.0 172.0 60 41.6 48.1 400 451.0 217.0 60 400 415.0 60 49.6 206.0 400 737.0 640.0 86.8 60 400 424.0 79.4 534.0 60 67.8 400 544.0 369.0 60 400 246.0 406.0 60 60.6 400 60 Andersen 310.0 100.0 60 400 1042.0 100.0 400 541.0 60 90.0 1028.0 400 60 100.0 400 455.0 60 100.0 400 951.0 60 93.0 489.0 400 60 97.0 400 576.0 60 100.0 400 433.0 60 100.0 60 100.0 400 336.0 400 100.0 263.0 60 400 60 170.0 100.0 400 192.0 60 100.0 400 457.0 60 100.0 400 724.0 60 100.0 400 304.0 60 100.0 400 496.0 60 100.0 400 369.0 60 100.0 400 86.0 598.0 60 400 74.0 530.0 60 400 456.0 83.0 60 400 60 392.0 73.0 400 60 100.0 531.0 60 400 404.0 100.0 400 60 513.0 100.0 400 475.0 60 100.0 400 520.0 60 100.0 Griffiss 400 391.0 60 100.0 400 259.0 60 100.0 400 60 383.0 100.0 Vanden-400 251.0 60 63.0 400 berg 313.0 60 63.0 400 425.0 50 34.0 54.0 400 314.0 60

374.0

400

67.0

	AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen)						
_	Quantity(Embedment	Embedme			
<u>Base</u>	Required	<u>Actual</u>	Actual(lbs/sq)	Required	Actual		
March	400	452.4	241.8	60	43.8		
nar on	400	506.2	152.9	60	30.2		
	400	614.2	345.4	60	56.2		
	400	601.0	240.5	60	40.0		
Milwaukee	400	661.2	525.6	60	79.5		
D3	400	704.3	652.1	60	92.6		
Platts-	400	366.0 342.0	311.0	60 60	85.0 67.8		
burgh	400 400	436.0	232.0 347.0	60	79.6		
	400	628.0	272.0	60	43.3		
	400	328.0	204.0	60	62.2		
	400	427.0	183.0	60	42.9		
	400	587.0	419.0	60	71.4		
	400	512.0	397.0	60	77.5		
	400 400	599.0 741.0	507.0 285.0	60 60	84.6 38.5		
	400	686.0	447.0	60	65.2		
	400	434.0	211.0	60	48.6		
	400	581.0	395.0	60	68.0		
	400	548.0	445.0	60	81.2		
	400	336.0	211.0	60	62.8		
	400	585.0	431.0	60 60	73.7		
	400 400	512.0 543.0	234.0 303.0	60 60	45.7 55.8		
	400	448.0	344.0	60	76.8		
	400 .	550.0	420.0	60	76.4		
	400	509.0	317.0	60	62.3		
	400	417.0	243.0	60	58.3		
	400	456.0	319.0	60	70.0		
	400 400	570.0 374.0	411.0 264.0	60 60	72.1 70.6		
	400	688.0	513.0	60	74.6		
	400	425.0	363.0	60	85.4		
	400	387.0	240.0	60	62.0		
	400	481.0	376.0	60	73.2		
	400	501.0	416.0	60	83.0		
	400	545.0	323.0	60	59.3		
	400	501.0 342.0	436.0	60 60	87.0 58.8		
	400 400	433.0	201.0 266.0	60 60	61.4		
	400	428.0	317.0	60	74.1		
	400	496.0	306.0	60	61.7		
	400	512.0	478.0	60	93.4		
	400	581.0	347.0	60	59.7		
	400	360.0	222.0	60	61.7		
	400	574.0	371.0	60 60	64.6		
	400	487.0	195.0	60	40.0		

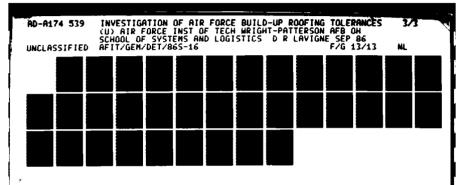
1985

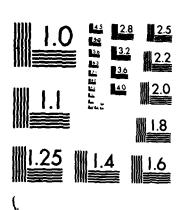
AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen) Quantity(lbs/sq) Embedment Embedment(%) Actual(lbs/sq) Required Actual Required Actual Base 60 39.9 400 456.0 182.0 Platts-43.3 400 393.0 170.0 60 burgh 77.8 60 400 352.0 274.0 60 68.8 400 436.0 300. 456.0 60 77.4 400 589.0 400 509.0 338.0 60 66.4 300.0 60 52.4 400 572.0 296.0 60 55.3 400 535.0 80.8 60 642.0 400 519.0 400 443.0 269.0 60 60.7 71.4 400 454.0 324.0 60 400 744.0 550.0 60 73.9 72.5 60 400 388.0 535.0 489.0 357.0 60 73.0 400 60 63.5 400 348.0 221.0 400 283.0 60 72.0 393.0 416.0 100 96.2 400 400.0 Andersen 100 92.3 664.0 613.0 400 100 71.1 150.0 400 211.0 82.5 269.0 100 400 326.0 90.0 400 480.0 432.0 100 81.7 400 436.0 356.0 100 400 468.0 420.0 100 89.7 100 91.1 400 497.0 453.0 87.1 437.0 400 100 502.0 451.0 451.0 100 100.0 400 445.0 79.9 557.0 100 400 85.8 465.0 100 542.0 400 84.7 100 400 515.0 436.0 74.0 253.0 100 400 342.0 100 88.6 350.0 400 395.0 75.8 440.0 338.0 100 400 66.6 213.0 100 400 320.0 256.0 100 91.4 400 280.0 80.0 400 420.0 336.0 100 400 329.0 275.0 100 83.9 93.8 333.0 100 400 355.0 82.3 354.0 100 400 430.0 92.5 100 400 531.0 491.0 87.6 574.0 400 503.0 100 400 468.0 400.0 100 85.5 67.4 438.0 100 400 295.0 57.5 85.7 288.0 400 501.0 100 448.0 384.0 400 100 88.5 400 425.0 376.0 100 98.0 400 734.0 719.0 100 84.7 400 678.0 574.0 100 365.0 100 90.1

405.0

AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen)						
_	Quantity(Embedment	Embedme		
Base	Required	<u>Actual</u>	Actual(lbs/sq)	Required	Actual	
Andersen	400	745.0	717.0	100	96.2	
Ander Sen	400	377.0	363.0	100	96.3	
	400	450.0	309.0	100	68.7	
Blythe-	400	209.0	134.0	60	64.1	
ville	400	234.0	140.0	60	59.8	
Vanden-	400	374.0	-	60	67.0	
berg	400	401.0	21111 0	60 60	41.0	
	400 400	697.0 638.0	244.0 365.0	60	35.0 57.2	
	400	364.0	244.0	60	67.0	
Andersen	400	343.0	332.0	100	96.8	
	400	358.0	267.0	100	74.6	
	400	298.0	157.0	100	52.7	
	400	252.0	143.0	100	56.7	
	400 400	340.0 383.0	224.0	100	65.9	
	400	337.0	325.0 292.0	· 100 100	84.9 86.6	
	400	272.0	244.0	100	89.7	
	400	400.0	397.0	100	99.3	
	400	320.0	310.0	100	96.9	
	400	385.0	381.0	100	99.0	
	400	436.0	386.0	100	88.5	
	400 400	779.0 412.0	721.0 378.0	100 100	92.6 91.7	
	400	327.0	245.0	100	74.9	
	400	367.0	341.0	100	92.9	
	400	382.0	299.0	100	78.3	
	400	293.0	255.0	100	87.0	
	400	350.0	289.0	100	82.6	
	400	363.0	305.0	100	84.0	
	400 400	327.0 546.0	. 261.0 418.0	100 100	79.8 76.6	
	400	425.0	357.0	100	84.0	
	400	492.0	383.0	100	77.8	
	400	451.0	318.0	100	70.5	
	400	506.0	422.0	100	83.4	
	400	397.0	279.0	100	70.3	
	700	448.0	438.0	60 60	97.8	
	700 700	384.0 512.0	383.0 453.0	60 60	99.7 88.5	
	700	339.0	257.0	60	75.8	
	700	472.0	242.0	60	51.3	
	700	519.0	273.0	60	52.6	
	700	504.0	250.0	60	49.6	
	700	545.0	295.0	60	65.0	
	700 700	300.0	297.0	60 60	99.0	
	700	432.0	432.0	60	100.0	

			-		
	AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen)				
	Quantity(Embedment	Embedme	
Base	Required	Actual	Actual(lbs/sq)	Required	Actual
Andersen	700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700	31.000000000000000000000000000000000000	538.0 424.0 538.0 424.0 560.0 560.0 5709	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	00330026015523492670740085491495479983451131114 09930093047445867377633349553748964757699889997978 10780780989488999999445874964757699889997978





*CROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

	AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen)						
	Quantity(Embedment	Embedme			
Base	Required	Actual	Actual(lbs/sq)	Required	Actual		
Anderson	400	438.0	331.0	100	75.6		
Ander bon	400	372.0	369.0	100	99.2		
	400	455.0	434.0	100	95.4		
	400	409.0	396.0	100	96.8		
	400	541.0	536.0	100	99.1		
	400	348.0	283.0	100	81.3		
	400	293.0	280.0	100	95.6		
	400	438.0	410.0	100	93.6		
	400	378.0	374.0	100	98.9		
	400	327.0	207.0	100	63.3		
	7100	414.0	293.0	100	70.8		
	400	460.0	379.0	100	82.4		
	400	664.0	612.0	100	92.2		
	400	432.0	305.0	100	70.6		
-	400	534.0	350.0	100	65.5		
	400	615.0	429.0	100	69.8		
	400	551.0	427.0	100	77.5		
	400 400	531.0	376.0	100	70.8		
	400	415.0 531.0	415.0 489.0	100 100	100.0 92.1		
	700	570.0	531.0	60	93.2		
	700	629.0	591.0	60	94.0		
	700	633.0	602.0	60	95.1		
	700	670.0	546.0	60	81.5		
	700	635.0	591.0	60	93.1		
	400	618.0	-	60	100.0		
	400	1161.0	-	60	100.0		
	400	507.0	-	60	100.0		
	400	504.0	••	60	100.0		
	400	442.0	-	60	100.0		
	400	639.0	-	60	100.0		
	400	857.0	-	60	84.0		
	400	519.0	-	60	100.0		
	400	730.0	~	60	100.0		
	400	575.0	~	60	100.0		
	400	699.0	-	60	100.0		
	400	707.0	250.0	60 ·	100.0		
	700 700	266.0	259.0	60 60	97.4		
	700 700	402.0 545.0	379.0	60	94.3 87.0		
Platts-	700 400	511.0	474.0 271.0	60	53.0		
burgh	400	564.0	345.0	60	61.2		
pur gn	400	530.0	305.0	60	57.5		
	400	372.0	219.0	60	53.9		
	400	474.0	230.0	60	48.5		
	400	478.0	317.0	60	66.3		
	400	368.0	240.0	60	65.2		

	AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen)						
_	Quantity(Embedment	Embedme			
Base	Required	Actual	Actual(lbs/sq)	Required	Actual		
Platts-	400	513.0	351.0	60	68.4		
burgh	400	445.0	279.0	60	62.7		
24. 9	400	527.0	391.0	60	74.2		
	400	407.0	288.0	60	70.8		
	400	467.0	410.0	60	87.8		
	400	534.0	366.0	60	68.5		
Griffiss	400	486.0	203.0	60	41.8		
	400	465.0	64.0	60	13.8		
	400	480.0	33.0	60	6.9		
	400	617.0	328.0	60 60	53.2		
	400 400	496.0 719.0	225.0 329.0	60 60	45.4 45.8		
	400	530.0	288.0	60	54.3		
	400	608.0	261.0	60	42.9		
	400	644.0	276.0	60	42.9		
	400	764.0	394.0	60	51.6		
	400	571.0	468.0	60	82.0		
	400	486.0	377.0	60	77.6		
	400	298.0	27.0	60 60	9.1 87.1		
	400 400	586.0 312.0	514.0 108.0	60 60	34.6		
	400	365.0	69.0	60	18.9		
	400	420.0	216.0	60	51.4		
	400	330.0	163.0	60	49.4		
	400	428.0	237.0	60	55.4		
	400	429.0	231.0	60	53.4		
	400	326.0	110.0	60	33.7		
	400	283.0	123.0	60 60	43.5		
	400 400	445.0 516.0	228.0 326.0	60 60	51.2		
	400	343.0	137.0	60	63.3 39.9		
	400	440.0	208.0	60	47.3		
	400	530.0	246.0	60	46.4		
	400	530.0	223.0	60	42.1		
	400	423.0	97.0	60	22.9		
	400	431.0	146.0	60	33.9		
	400	589.0	269.0	60	45.7		
	400	581.0	299.0	60 60	51.5		
	400 400	616.0 411.0	257.0 190.0	60	41.7 46.2		
	400	362.0	109.0	60	30.1		
	400	376.0	128.0	60	34.0		
	400	334.0	30.0	60	9.0		
	400	192.0	190.0	60	99.0		
	400	266.0	262.0	60	98.5		
	400	458.0	252.0	60	55.0		
	400	344.0	162.0	60	47.1		

	AGGREGATE(Asphalt Bitumen)						
	Quantity(lbs/sq)	Embedment	Embedme	Embedment(%)		
Base	Required	Actual	Actual(lbs/sq)	Required	Actual		
Griffiss	400	306.0	113.0	60	36.9		
0.111100	400	362.0	267.0	60	73.8		
	400	447.0	169.0	60	37.8		
	400	390.0	63.0	60	16.2		
Vanden-	500	547.0	-	60	100.0		
berg	500	347.0	-	60	100.0		
	500	373.0	-	60	100.0		
	500	470.0	-	60	100.0		
	500	377.0	~	60	100.0		
	500	394.0	-	60	100.0		
	500	298.0	-	60	100.0		
	500	516.0	-	60	100.0		
	500 500	397.0 376.0	-	60 60	100.0		
	500 500	548.0	-	60	100.0 100.0		
	500	376.0	Ξ	60	100.0		
	500	378.0	_	60	100.0		
	500	349.0	-	60	100.0		
	500	340.0	_	60	100.0		
	500	421.0	-	60	100.0		
	400	429.0	219.0	60	51.4		
	400	425.0	187.0	60	44.0		
	400	492.0	296.0	60	60.2		
March	400	309.1	221.7	100	71.7		
	400	453.4	355.8	100	78.5		

E. Coal Tar Sample Data

COAL TAR 1982

BASE	FLOOD(lbs/ REQUIRED AC	eq) <u>INTE</u> TUAL <u>REQ</u>	RPLY(1bs	/sq) HEADI	AP(inch)
Blythe- ville	150 93 150 20 75 133 75 120 75 11 75 98 75 13 75 14 75 99 75 147	2.4 3.0 4.4 2.4 0.9 1.4 3.1 1.5 3.5 4.7 9.3	25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2	3.9 1.6 4.8 4.8 2.7 3.8 4.7 1.3 1.1 7.0 61.6 6.1	2.3 0.0 1.8 1.4 2.2 1.6 0.9 1.6 2.4 2.3 0.0 5.4
Bolling	- 50 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 30 - 30 - 10	0.6 9.8 0.8 3.7 1.2 3.4 4.4 6.4	25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 3 25 2 25 2	27.4 26.8 24.7 23.9 25.3 22.0 30.0	1.8 3.1 2.5 2.3 2.6 1.7 1.2 1.2
Pitts- burgh	75 79 75 79 75 8 75 4 75 6 75 8 75 10 75 15 75 11	0.3 5.0 5.2 4.7 0.7 1.3 9.0 9.5	25 2 25 3 25 25 2 25 25 2 25 25 2 25 25 3 25 3	24.9 25.5 28.4 21.0 25.6 24.6 26.3	334.9 4.9 4.9 4.2 4.2 3.9
Unknown	75 9° 75 6° 70 6° 70 86	2.9 7.4 6.9 7.2 3.1 2.6 2.3	25 3 25 2 20 2 20 3 20 3	84.3 8.5 4.2 4.7 80.4 5.7	3.8 1.8 1.9 2.1 2.4 2.0 3.0

COAL TAR 1983

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/s	ual REQUI	LY(1bs/sq) RED ACTUAL	HEADLAP (inch) ACTUAL
Griffiss	75 78 75 70 75 73	25 25 25 25 26 25 26 25 20 25	25.7 20.6 28.1 25.4	1.4 2.1 0.2 2.0 1.1
Barksdale	75 58 75 66 75 53 75 69	3.1 30 5.4 30 5.7 30 5.7 30 5.2 30	27.3 26.1 27.7 35.3	2.9 3.2 3.2 3.3 3.9 2.8
Richards- Gebaur	75 66 75 64 75 88 75 59 75 76	30 3.8 25 3.6 25 3.6 25 3.0 25 3.2 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	22.5 27.7 32.2 30.3 23.9	2.8 0.2 0.0 0.0 2.1
Little Rock	75 31 ¹ 75 199 75 210 75 262 75 186 75 189 75 198 75 223 75 198 75 215	2.0 25 3.0 25 3.0 25 3.0 25 3.0 25 3.0 25	19.3 22.0 24.1 26.1 25.0 25.3 33.0 25.8 23.3 29.3	1.8 1.8 1.9 2.3 1.2 1.6 1.5 1.9 1.2
Unknown	75 48 75 75 75 75 75 75 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	3.6 2.7 3.5 3.8 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.0 2.7 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	29.1 29.4 29.4 29.4 20.8 20.3 20.3 20.4 20.3 20.3 20.4 20.3 20.3 20.4 20.3 20.3 20.4 20.3 20.4 20.3 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4	0.4 6.1 8.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6

COAL TAR 1983

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	HEADLAP(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	70	20	808562158285555140506134880861040444469038584435 202002211211111222121211112012310113311212032212

COAL TAR 1983

BASE	FLOOD(18 REQUIRED	ACTUAL	INTERPLY() REQUIRED	ACTUAL	HEADLAP(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7	948 1 4 3 2 1 5 9 0 3 9 2 4 2 7 5 2 2 5 1 4 98 2 4 5 7 9 6 5 5 6 8 3 7 4 5 6 1 4 2 8 8 7 4 1 .4	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	39.65.99.932.4.8.6.1.28.5.5.0.2.2.4.0.6.0.5.0.0.8.2.3.3.3.3.3.3.4.3.2.3.3.3.1.1.2.1.3.2.3.2.3.2.3.2.3.2.3	2.86893410101906009981389608 2.122212100011313211232

COAL TAR 1984

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	HEADLAP(inch) ACTUAL
Dover	75 154.2 75 119.6 75 58.8 75 74.0 75 129.4 75 68.2 75 120.3 75 129.3 75 121.9 75 128.6 75 110.8 75 145.8 75 75 97.1 75 97.1 75 99.1 75 93.3 75 93.1	25 30.4 25 34.2 25 21.4 25 28.5 27.9 25 27.9 25 26.4 25 26.4 25 27.4 25 27.4 25 27.4 25 27.4 25 27.4 25 25 31.4 25 25 26.5 26.5 27.4 28.5 29.7 20.7 21.4 22.5 23.9 24.1 25 27.4 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 26.5 26.5 27.9 28.5 29.0 20.7 20.	1.2 1.3 2.4 1.5 96 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 1.3 1.9 1.9 2.4
Dover	75	25 22.7 25 26.4 25 37.6 25 27.4 25 25.3	1.9 2.1 1.8 3.7 1.4
Little Rock	75 90.0 75 79.0 75 97.0 75 126.0 75 105.0 75 110.0 75 170.0 75 15.0 75 68.0 75 39.0 75 46.0 75 133.0 75 138.0 75 109.0	25 36.8 25 34.8 25 33.5 25 37.4 25 35.6 25 38.0 25 21.0 25 25 36.5 25 36.5 25 36.5 25 36.5 25 36.5 25 36.5 25 36.5	1.5 2.9 0.9 2.4 1.1 1.6 1.9 -0.2 1.7 2.2 1.3 1.9
Loring	75 115.0 75 124.0 75 82.0 75 47.0 75 30.0 75 51.0 75 23.0 75 46.0 75 64.0 75 29.0 75 30.0	25 37.8 25 22.6 25 29.4 25 18.0 25 22.3 25 20.0 25 29.4 25 21.3 25 28.0 25 33.3 25 24.0	1.6 0.0 3.3 1.8 1.9 0.0 - 0.2 3.0 2.5 2.1

COAL TAR 1984

BASE	FLOOD(lbs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	HEADLAP (inch) ACTUAL
McConnell	75 61.0 75 63.0 75 79.0 75 142.0 75 60.0 75 60.0 75 64.0 75 84.0 75 75.0 75 98.0 75 98.0 75 52.0 75 52.0 75 75	30 27.8 30 23.0 30 23.5 30 29.7 30 30.5 30 23.8 30 23.8 30 31.0 31.0 30 31.3 30 31.3 30 31.3 30 31.3 30 31.3	2.3 1.8 - 2.1 2.2 2.0 - 1.7 3.3 0.7 4.8 3.5 1.9
Andersen	75 162.0 75 123.0 75 124.0 75 154.0 75 149.0 75 181.0 75 101.0 219.0 75 127.0 75 129.0 75 174.0 75 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	25 26.8 26.8 26.8 26.8 28.5 26.8 28.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25	0.8 0.2 0.2 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7

COAL TAR 1984

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	HEADLAP (inch) ACTUAL
Andersen	75 226.0 75 338.0 75 166.0 75 184.0	25 21.0 25 25.8 25 33.3 25 25.8	1.7 1.5 1.6 0.9
Griffiss	160 279.0 160 268.0 160 205.0 160 115.0 160 121.0 60 121.0 160 65.0	25 26.3 25 22.8 25 24.3 25 24.8 25 23.5 30 24.8 30 23.5 25 25.3	2.1 1.7 1.5 1.4 4.1 1.4 4.1
Unknown	75 75 75 75 75 75 77 75 77 75 77 77	25 26.0 1.6 9 4 2 1 38 6 7 0 5 3 1 8 8 5 5 8 1 1 2 6 0 5 4 7 8 1 1 7 2 6 1 1 7 8 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1

COAL TAR 1984

BASE	FLOOD(1bs REQUIRED A	/sq) I	NTERPLY(1 REQUIRED	bs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLA ACT	P(inch) UAL
Unknown	700000005555555555555555555555555555555	67979889898995556679966556654545545666855097766798579425554200934614405076055566236738727350061335005	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	105787762873060762475929214225361263878037545924 231584672710.6076247592965896812150301937045250799 3323333333222234333222222222223332422233324222333222222	22222221222123212131232222112222243422313212	900004034903313330561401404011650398904608339006

COAL TAR 1984

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	HEADLAP(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	4.5.3.7.2.8.0.6.4.6.6.6.7.1.7.3.2.6.7.8.1.1.5.9.4.8.1.2.0.6.0.5.4.4.5.1.8.0.0.4.0.6.7.3.7.2.6.7.8.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9	25 29.4 1.7 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 20.	2333321221221011122212121221111112211111111

COAL TAR 1984

BASE	FLOOD(1)	os/sq) ACTUAL	INTERPLY() REQUIRED	ACTUAL	HEADLAP(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	777777777777777777777777777777777777777	849468466677466687556455965767989669889966796679 861525556362708027732636911295335488954619649239	255555555555555555555555555555555555555	0.8323608578.564.57831240910211916704940720578087469 22333222222222322312231223222222222222	1.22222121111122212222211122222221221221

respected statemental services excepted protection approach approach approach approach

COAL TAR 1984

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	INTERPLY(lbs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	HEADLAP(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 7	25	1.10.000000000000000000000000000000000

COAL TAR 1984

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	HEADLAP(inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	75 85.2 75 82.6 75 84.4 80.8 75 69.5 75 61.7 75 84.7 75 65.3 75 67.2 75 75 53.3 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 7	25	2.5 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1

COAL TAR 1985

BASE	FLOOD(1)	ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1 REQUIRED	bs/sq) ACTUAL	HEADLAP(inch) ACTUAL
O'Hare	70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	34.8 49.9 74.0 74.0 77.0 87.7 65.3 72.3 128.7	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	30.6 34.4 33.7 36.3 38.7 21.5 47.2 54.4 31.0	1.6 2.9 1.0 2.0 2.8 2.2 2.4 3.6 3.7
Bolling	70 70 75 75	105.2 174.5 -	20 20 30 30	33.7 33.8 34.5 29.5	1.2 4.0 2.0 2.2
Dover	75 70 70 70	- 143.3 137.6 132.8	30 20 20 20	29.9 28.7 21.8 23.5	2.3 3.7 -
Richard Gebaur	70 60 60 60 60	179.6 88.4 86.5 85.0 95.1	20 20 20 20 20	26.2 22.0 20.4 32.9 23.3	1.9 1.8 7.9 1.9
Platts- burgh	75 75 75	61.0 110.0 65.0	25 25 25	23.3 21.2 17.7	1.0 1.8 1.3
Vandenberg Unknown	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	95.0 1455.1 5825.2 97.2 95.6 97.5 95.6 97.3 95.6 97.3 95.6	25 32 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	20.3 27.6 27.6 21.3 25.8 21.8 21.8 21.8 21.8 21.8 21.8 21.8 21	1.6 2.4 2.0 1.9 3.1 2.5 2.5 3.3 2.8 1.8 1.8

COAL TAR 1985

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	INTERPLY(1bs/sq) REQUIRED ACTUAL	HEADLAP (inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	5.4.6.4.9.6.9.0.6.9.2.0.1.7.1.9.8.8.7.4.7.4.4.2.4.0.8.2.3.0.0.2.9.3.4.5.7.3.8.1.1.2.6.6.5.5.4.6.4.9.6.9.0.6.9.2.0.1.7.1.9.8.8.7.4.7.4.4.2.4.0.8.2.3.0.0.2.9.3.4.5.7.3.8.1.1.2.6.6.7.7.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	25.6.1.3.5.3.0.7.3.6.0.5.1.4.8.7.3.6.9.0.7.8.1.3.7.8.0.0.6.6.7.6.4.4.5.7.6.6.4.4.1.8.9.0.1.3.8.6.2.2.5.5.5.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	0.391008160838180804155333431493481150933313508558

COAL TAR 1985

BASE	FLOOD(1bs/so REQUIRED ACTU			HEADLAP (inch) ACTUAL
Unknown	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	22333223332334111222332233232323232222322223322222332232222	110455048039605030343033368085993606005003389 22231201701312222222222212022112232221212

property experient legislates contained property property.

AGGREGATE	Coal	Tar	Bitumen)

	Quantity(lbs/sq)	Embedment	Embedme	nt(%)
Base	Required	Actual	Actual(lbs/sq)	Required	Actual
Blythe- ville	400 700 400	246.4 269.9 508.2	178.3 241.3 497.6	60 60	72.4 89.4 98.0
	400 400 400 400 400	406.5 327.0 323.6 336.9 413.8	395.4 301.9 300.0 291.0 389.8	60 60 60 60	97.3 92.3 92.7 86.4 94.2
	400 400 400 400 400	381.1 473.4 309.6 247.9 296.1	298.8 335.1 186.5 132.9 179.2	60 60 60 60	78.4 70.8 60.2 53.6 60.5
Pitts- burgh PA	400 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300	349.1 308.2 312.0 324.3 378.6 341.4 410.8 345.5 489.1 408.4	266.8 117.8 136.0 153.7 253.2 176.8 181.6 176.1 156.4 275.6	60 60 60 60 60 60 60	76.4 78.6 47.9 51.2 51.3 51.3 53.7
•	300	375.8	155.3	60	41.3

sections descents descent conserved

1983

AGGREGATE(Coal Tar Bitumen)

40.1

76.0

79.0

74.0

80.0

94.0

88.0

70.0

82.0

81.0

60

60

60

60

60

60

60

60

60

60

60

60 -

Embedment(%) Quantity(1bs/sq) Embedment Required Actual Actual Actual(lbs/sq) Required Base 449.9 50 400 Griffiss 50 400 404.4 50 400 572.8 50 50 400 363.4 400 922.7 60 60.6 Barksdale 382.6 231.8 400 61.8 398.6 353.8 246.2 60 400 60 68.9 243.7 400 81.7 400 60 405.1 331.1 61.1 400 373.1 230.0 60 400 350.1 60 63.6 550.2 331.3 238.3 60 71.9 400 Richards 60 48.4 400 320.2 155.0 Gebaur 545.8 60 49.3 400 269.2 219.6 45.1 60 486.5 400 197.0 198.8 480.8 60 400 33.9

495.5 799.0

684.0

770.0

800.0

719.0

488.0

548.0

791.0

213.0

270.0

400

400

400

400

400

400

400

400

400

400

400

400

Little

Rock

1984

AGGREGATE(Coal Tar Bitumen) Quantity(lbs/sq) Embedment(%) Embedment Required Actual(lbs/sq) Required Base Actual Actual 434.0 60 100.0 700 434.0 Dover 341.1 60 700 341.1 100.0 60 100.0 700 235.6 235.6 294.7 700 294.7 60 100.0 314.7 314.7 60 100.0 700 60 300 280.4 166.2 59.3 300 300 269.8 60 52.8 510.9 545.5 60 54.1 295.0 60 300 473.7 473.7 100.0 60 525 449.1 72.0 623.6 1078.8 525 821.9 60 76.2 525 166.7 60 420.0 39.7 400 540.1 361.4 60 66.9 Maxwell 400 440.4 60 615.0 71.6 691.2 60 400 491.6 71.1 687.5 400 527.1 60 76.6 400 474.9 60 69.3 329.3 400 60 68.6 576.4 396.2 595.8 635.4 387.2 400 60 65.0 60 400 398.6 62.7 400 588.0 60 70.9 417.1 69.1 400 60 572.5 395.7 60 400 277.4 50.7 547.0 400 350.2 60 63.1 554.9 593.0 60 400 47.0 Little 400 379.0 60 26.0 Rock 60 400 754.0 22.0 400 60 37.0 532.0 478.0 60 42.0 400 60 400 733.0 46.0 400 60 47.0 439.0 60 400 524.0 56.0 400 60 34.0 517.0 400 448.0 60 25.0 400 60 24.0 433.0 400 60 491.0 30.0 400 700.0 60 46.0 400 60 43.0 619.0 400 60 50.0 769.0 400 60 Loring 587.0 59.0 400 844.0 60 37.0 400 383.0 60 43.0 400 448.0 60 30.0 400 60 341.0 14.0 400 60 241.0 17.0 400 60 258.0 31.0 400 60 545.0 21.0

1984

AGGREGATE(Coal Tar Bitumen) Quantity(lbs/sq) Embedment Embedment(%) Required Actual(lbs/sq) Required Actual Actual Base 400 282.0 60 McConnell 173.0 61.3 60 400 343.0 201.0 58.6 400 425.0 60 60.9 259.0 400 312.0 312.0 60 100.0 400 178.0 60 352.0 50.6 374.0 58.6 400 60 219.0 54.3 400 60 400.0 217.0 400 387.0 230.0 60 59.4 400 463.0 60 62.6 290.0 400 367.0 367.0 60 100.0 400 60 65.4 396.0 259.0 60 76.8 400 535.0 411.0 402.0 60 42.0 400 169.0 426.0 400 205.0 60 48.1 400 358.0 358.0 60 100.0 60 Andersen 400 333.0 92.0 400 277.0 60 100.0 400 278.0 60 95.0 400 292.0 60 100.0 400 60 380.0 100.0 400 346.0 60 92.0 400 100.0 299.0 60 400 555.0 60 90.0 400 406.0 60 84.0 400 573.0 60 87.0 365.0 400 60 89.0 400 595.0 60 95.0 60 86.0 400 511.0 400 439.0 60 78.0 400 397.0 60 89.0 400 680.0 60 92.0 400 674.0 60 100.0 400 498.0 60 100.0 400 536.0 50 100.0 556.0 60 400 100.0 400 481.0 60 87.0 400 562.0 60 100.0 400 133.0 60 100.0 400 486.0 60 100.0 60 400 321.0 100.0 400 474.0 60 84.0 400 60 377.0 400 632.0 60 85.0 400 516.0 60 93.0 400 402.0 60 83.0 400 695.0 60 90.0 588.0 400 60 100.0

AGGREGATE(Coal Tar Bitumen)

	Quantity(lbs/sq)		Embedment	Embedment(%)	
Base	Required	Actual	Actual(lbs/sq)	Required	Actual
Andersen	400	349.0	_	60	74.0
Andersen	400	472.0	-	60	94.0
	400	691.0	-	60	100.0
	400	497.0	-	60	100.0
	400	432.0	_	60	100.0
Griffiss	700	662.0	-	100	100.0
	700	429.0	-	100	100.0
	700	862.0	-	100	100.0
	700	862.0	-	100	100.0
	700	705.0	-	100	64.0
	400	862.0	-	60	100.0
	400	705.0	-	60	64.0
	700	228.0	-	100	100.0

1985

AGGREGATE(Coal Tar Bitumen) Quantity(lbs/sq) Embedment Embedment(%) Required Actual Actual(lbs/sq) Base Required Actual 359.0 400 359.0 O'Hare 100.0 400 336.5 336.5 426.6 204.6 60 49.0 400 435.9 696.0 60 49.1 400 213.9 30.7 231.9 60 400 29.7 60 400 672.0 199.6 490.1 285.3 289.6 60 41.3 400 60 55.0 400 526.6 43.2 482.3 208.4 60 400 660.2 60 37.8 400 250.0 36.5 748.0 272.9 60 400 63.9 60 208.6 400 326.6 38.7 480.4 185.9 60 400 64.2 475.7 305.4 60 400 47.1 472.4 222.8 60 400 262.7 60 49.6 529.4 400 774.3 60 70.4 545.0 400 60 50.7 400 604.9 306.7 60 53.6 383.9 400 716.2 100.0 239.0 60 Dover 400 239.0 60 400 202.0 202.0 100.0 294.5 60 100.0 500 294.5 545.6 60 400 Richard 60 400 584.9 Gebaur 60 400 602.2 60 400 579.5 60 52.4 464.0 243.0 400 Platts-60 54.3 287.0 400 529.0 burgh 60 24.6 484.0 400 119.0 244.0 60 33.9 400 720.0 71.3 400 530.0 378.0 60 Vandenberg

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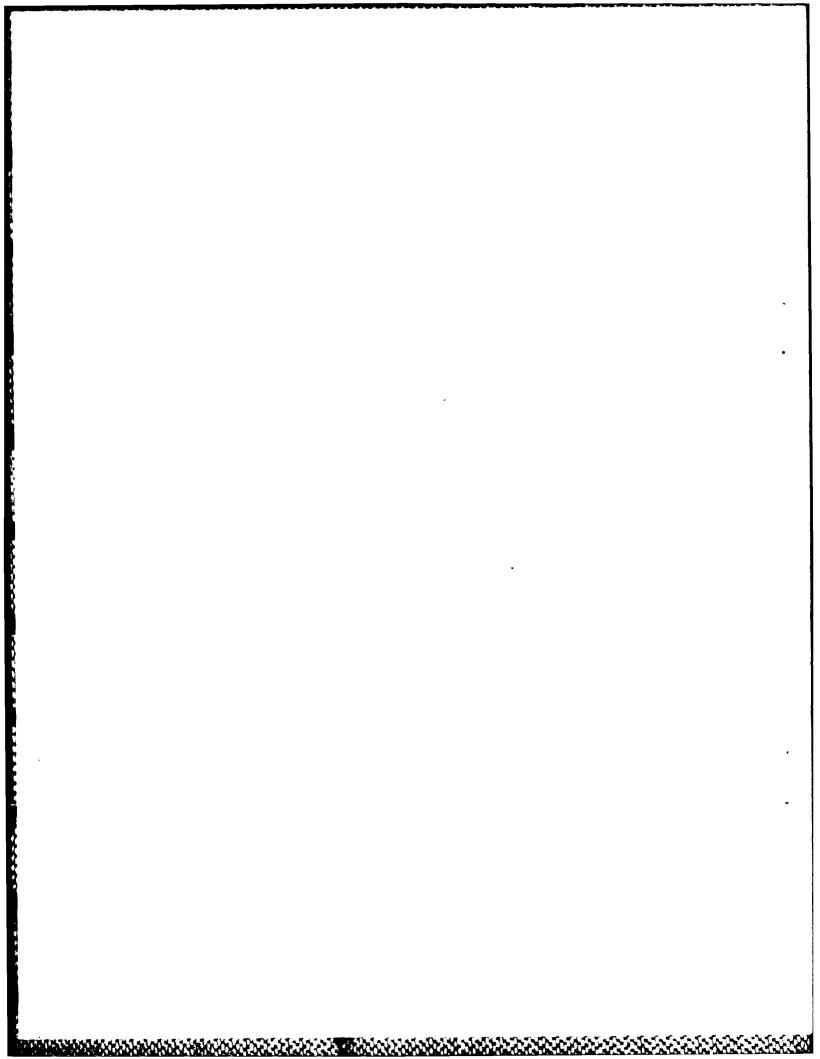
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The level of construction quality required by the Air Force in Air Force Manual 91-36, <u>Built-Up Roof Management Program</u>, is controversial. The objective of this research is to provide information pertaining to the need for and obtainability of this quality. This is done by combining a descriptive study and a statistical analysis of historical data.

The descriptive study provides argeneral review of published knowledge pertaining to the use and need for builtup roofing tolerances. The study draws from formal research, international symposiums, published information from national associations, periodicals and journal, texts, government publications, and manufacturers' literature. Factors influencing performance are presented. One factor, workmanship, is especially highlighted. System performance attributes are also discussed. Although vast improvement has been realized over the past ten years, premature failure rates of 10 to 15 percent are recorded. To assist in showing the need for tolerances the main built-up roofing problems, which could create failure situations, are introduced. Finally, the study provides existing viewpoints on the use of tolerances for indicating performance ability. Also included are currently recommended rates and tolerances.

The statistical analysis shows what tolerances have been obtained in completed Air Force roofing projects. Knowing what tolerances have been obtained indicates what tolerances can be obtained. Results indicate large variability with a fairly low percentage of the samples meeting Air Force requirements.

The investigation shows the selection of realistic tolerances is difficult but their use is important. To ensure quality conformance, tolerances are recommended at levels lower than the analysis can justify. Continued research on performance requirements and statistical quality control is warranted.

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